

The 14th August, 1912.

No. 506-F. E.—Mr. M. Butler, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd July 1912.

The 15th August, 1912.

No. 510-F. E.—Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate in Class II of the General List of the Indian Finance Department and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 27th July 1912.

The 16th August, 1912.

No. 518-F. E.—Mr. J. McCann, Registrar, Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, has been placed on special duty in that Department, with effect from the 15th August 1912 and until further orders.

Mr. H. L. French, I.S.O., has been appointed to officiate as Registrar, Finance Department, with effect from the 15th August 1912 and until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial.

The 16th August, 1912.

No. 300-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the India Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3632-Exc., dated the 29th June 1906, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In rule 8, the word "and" before clause (i) shall be omitted, and after that clause, the following shall be added, namely:—

"and (j) the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (at Gauhati), and the Treasury Officer, when the Deputy Commissioner is absent from headquarters."

H. F. HOWARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 17th August, 1912.

No. 6237-69.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "British Justice and Honesty" addressed to the people of England and India by Sir Walter Strickland, Bart., and printed at Zurich, Art Institut Orell Fussli.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 17th August, 1912.

No. 6162-2.—Mr. A. E. Boyd, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, *on leave*, is reverted from Class II, officiating, to Class III, substantive, with effect from the 10th August 1912.

No. 6184-2.—Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in Class II of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for two months with effect from the 19th August 1912, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 17th August, 1912.

No. 6138-61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to

declare that the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (Edw. VII, Cap. 49).

No. 6161-61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the undermentioned Life Assurance Companies from all the provisions of the said Act, on the condition that the Companies do not accept any new business in India:—

1. The London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited.
2. The Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Company, Limited.
3. The Star Assurance Society.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 17th August, 1912.

No. 6155-28.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 68A of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to vessels which ordinarily ply on inland waters in the Province of Burma, and are propelled by electricity or other mechanical power except steam, with the following modifications:—

- (1) For clause (2) of section 3 the following shall be substituted:—

“(2) ‘motor-vessel’ means every description of vessel propelled wholly or in part by the agency of electricity or other mechanical power except steam.”

(2) The words “motor-vessel” shall be substituted for the words “steam-vessel” throughout the Act wherever the latter words occur after clause (2) of section 5.

- (3) After section 25A the following shall be inserted as sections 25B and 25C:—

“25B. The Local Government may by rule delegate to the Principal Port Officer, Burma, all or any of its powers under sections 23, 24, 25 and 27, subject to such restrictions or conditions as to it may seem desirable.”

“25C. The certificate granted under the provisions of this chapter to a holder of a similar certificate in respect of an inland steam-vessel shall take the form of an endorsement on such certificate.”

- (4) For section 28, the following shall be substituted:—

Nature of certificate necessary in case of different motor-vessels.
proceed on any voyage unless she has—

“28. (1) An inland motor-vessel having engines of over 100 brake horse-power shall not

(a) as her master a person possessing a 1st or 2nd class master's certificate granted under this Act, and

(b) as her engineer a person possessing an engineer's certificate granted under this Act;

(2) An inland motor-vessel having engines of not more than 100 brake horse-power shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has—

(a) as her master a person possessing a serang's certificate granted under this Act, or a certificate of the higher grade of the nature referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1), and

(b) as her engineer a person possessing a 1st or 2nd class engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act or a certificate of the higher grade of the nature referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1):

Provided that a motor-vessel of not more than 20 brake horse-power, the length of which measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the stern-post does not exceed 30 feet, shall be deemed to have complied with this sub-section, if she has as her master and engineer one person possessing a certificate of the nature referred to in clause (a) and a certificate of the nature referred to in clause (b) of this sub-section.

This Department Notification No. 2473-5, dated the 8th April 1911, is hereby superseded.

GENERAL.

The 17th August, 1912.

No. 6252—123.—Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th August 1912, *vice* Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., who proceeds on privilege leave for three months, with effect from that date.

With effect from the date succeeding that on which Mr. Ley's privilege leave expires, Mr. Lindsay is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th August 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 789.—The services of Captain H. B. Tucker, 98th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, for employment as an officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 790.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette", dated the 23rd July 1912, pages 5421 and 5422.

* * * * *

War Office,

23rd July 1912.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Colonels :—

Richard H. D. Thring. Dated 23rd February 1912.

Cecil Davis. Dated 19th March 1912.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 791.—Consequent on the resignation of Captain G. C. B. Musgrave, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, the following promotion is notified, with effect from the 8th August 1912 :—

Captain F. S. Lindesay, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, substantively.

• INDIAN ARMY.

No. 792.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

12th August 1912.

Alston Flagg, 25th Punjabis.

• SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 793.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Richard Morris (*seconded*) to be Deputy Commissary (*seconded*) and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William McWalters to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Henry Charles Sampson to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Edward James Cheeseman to be Conductor and

Staff-Sergeant Robert Graham, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor, but on the Amalgamated List,

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William Henry Emmett, retired ; with effect from the 8th July 1912.

(Army Department Notification No. 706, dated the 19th July 1912, is hereby cancelled.)

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 794.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Hara Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 91st Punjab (Light Infantry). Dated the 15th July 1912.

No. 795.—The following promotions are made :—

46th Punjabis.

Jemadar Amir Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Mehr Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Hak, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th July 1912.

66th Punjabis.

Jemadar Ganga Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ganpat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Girdhari Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th June 1912.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 796.—No. 1313, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon D. Kumaran is permitted to resign the service ; with effect from the 10th September 1912.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 797.—Colonel Clarence Herbert Macdonald has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 1st September 1912.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 798.—The correct name of Francis Loftus Cowley Brown is as now stated and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 762, dated the 2nd August 1912.

The appointment of Edward Fairless Barber as Second Lieutenant, notified in Army Department Notification No. 762, dated the 2nd August 1912, should have effect from the 1st June 1912.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 799.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith McNeill, V.D., to be Commandant of the 2nd Battalion. Dated 1st April 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas William Bonner, V.D., to be Commandant of the 1st Battalion, *vice* J. S. McNeill, V.D., transferred to the 2nd Battalion. Dated the 1st April 1912.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 800.—Lieutenant Walter Burn to be Captain, *vice* O. M. B. White, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1912.

Lieutenant Colin Arthur Lakin to be Captain, *vice* E. O. Fowler, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st May 1912.

Lieutenant Charles Stuart Thane to be Captain, *vice* A. F. G. Warrington, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 5th July 1912.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Summersell Davis to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. Burn, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1912.

Second Lieutenant Arthur John Darwood to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. A. Lakin, promoted. Dated the 1st May 1912.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 801.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James Walker, V.D., to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* E. A. Neville, V.D., resigned. Dated the 1st April 1912.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 802.—Major Charles James Keene, C.I.E., V.D., resigns his commission. Dated the 10th July 1912.

Captain Robert William Munro MacMillan to be Major, *vice* C. J. Keene, C.I.E., V.D., resigned. Dated the 10th July 1912.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 803.—Second Lieutenant Charles Alexander Henderson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 30th May 1912.

Cecil Ewald Rhenius to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 30th May 1912.

Alfred Edmund Todd to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 30th May 1912.

Arthur Rowan to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 30th May 1912.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 804.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

United Provinces Horse.

and (Northern) Regiment.

Major Peter Henry Clutterbuck.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Major Charles Edward Baldwin Seal.

Honorary Captain Frederick Arthur Wearing.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain (Honorary Major) Bernard Heaton.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

Major Frank Luker.

Lieutenant Richard Thomas Hodson.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Richard Charles Busher.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th August 1912.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 1st and 13th August 1912 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant Henry Gordon Bell,	24th July 1912.	On the Pamirs	...	Attached to No. 15 Party (Triangulation and Levelling), Survey of India.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel,**Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th August 1912.

LEAVE.

No. 52.—Lieutenant A. G. Kinch, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave till the 16th August 1912, on private affairs.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 53.—Engineer H. Robertson, Royal Indian Marine, is promoted to Chief Engineer on Rs. 350 per mensem, *vice* Chief Engineer H. F. White, Royal Indian Marine, retired ; with effect from the 13th July 1912.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel,**Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1912.

No. 137.—Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for 26 days, in extension of the combined leave granted him in Railway Board's Notification No. 252, dated the 15th September 1911.

No. 138.—Lieutenant G. D. Rhodes, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, State Railways, and posted to the North Western Railway.

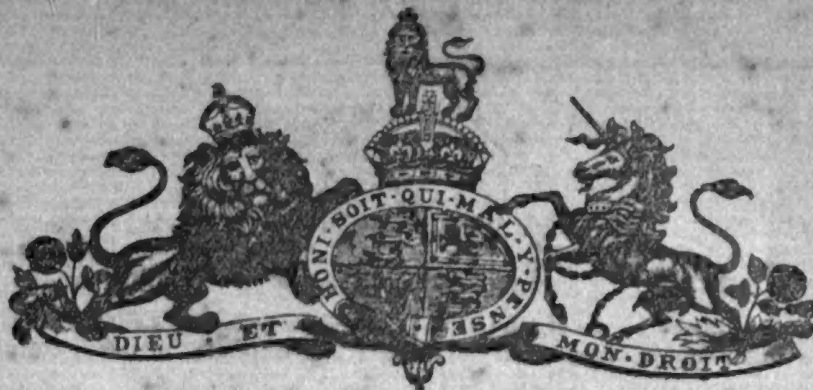
The 15th August, 1912.

No. 139.—The furlough granted to Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in Railway Board's Notification No. 30, dated the 3rd May 1912, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by six months on medical certificate.

No. 140.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 31, dated the 3rd May 1912 and No. 60, dated the 31st May 1912, Rai Bahadur Milli Ram and Mr. A. K. Muirhead will continue to officiate as Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class I, and as Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class II, respectively, until further orders.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 34. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1912.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1912.

No. 1595.—Mr. J. H. E. Garrett has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 10th September 1912.

POLICE.

The 22nd August, 1912.

No. 1261.—The services of Lieutenant A. D. Smith, 1-2nd K. E. O. Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for employment in the Assam Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd August, 1912.

No. 792.—The following Royal Warrant, amending the Royal Warrant for the institution of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, which was published with Home Department Notification No. 1257, dated the 11th May 1900, is published for general information :

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come. Greeting :

Whereas Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, of Blessed Memory, did by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 10th April 1900, in the Sixty-third year of Her reign, institute and create a Decoration designated "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India", and did make certain Rules and Ordinances for the Government of the same.

And whereas by the said Warrant power was reserved to Us of annulling and altering the said Rules and Ordinances or any part thereof by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

And whereas We desire to make a certain alteration and amendment in the said Rules and Ordinances.

Now We are graciously pleased to make the following alteration and amendment in the said Rules and Ordinances, that is to say :

In the Seventh Rule the word "Foreign" shall be substituted for the word "Home".

Given at Our Court at St. James' this ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

CREWE.

GEORGE, R. AND I.

No. 793.—The following Royal Warrant relating to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, as amended up to date, is republished for general information :

Royal Warrant of 10th April 1900, instituting the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, as amended by Royal Warrants of 8th July 1901, and 9th July 1912.

Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour : Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration—to be designated as hereinafter described,—and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

Firstly.—It is ordained that this Decoration shall henceforth be styled and designated "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India."

Secondly.—It is ordained that any person without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex, shall be eligible for this Decoration who shall have distinguished himself (or herself) by important and useful service in the advancement of the public interest in India.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that there shall be two classes of the Decoration to be styled respectively "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" of the First Class and "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" of the Second Class.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that awards of the Medal of the First Class shall be made by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and such awards shall only be made on a recommendation to Us by Our Secretary of State for India.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that awards of the Medal of the Second Class shall be made by Our Governor-General of India for the time being.

Sixthly.—It is ordained that the Medal shall consist of an ovalshaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in Silver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher of Ourselves, Our Heirs, and Successors in the centre on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind, for Public Service in India," and that it shall be suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

Seventhly.—It is ordained that the names of those persons to whom a Medal of either Class may be awarded shall be published in the "Gazette of India," and in the Gazette of the Local Government under the jurisdiction of which the service was rendered, and shall be entered in all Civil and Official lists, and that a registry of such names shall be kept in the Office of the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Eighthly.—It is ordained that if any one, after having received either of the Medals, again renders such service as, if he had not received such Medal, would have entitled him to it, such further service shall be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by which the Medal is suspended; and for every such additional service an additional bar may be added.

Ninthly.—In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable Decoration, it is ordained that if any person on whom the Medal of the First Class is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, be forthwith erased from the list of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, and his Medal forfeited and returned to Us, Our Heirs and Successors; and in the case of those who have been awarded Medals of the Second Class, such erasure of their names from the lists of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred and forfeiture of their Medals shall be effected under the Order of Our Governor-General of India for the time being, to whom their Medals shall be returned. And every person to whom the said Medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an engagement to return the same if his name shall be erased as aforesaid.

Provided that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall at all times have power to restore the Medal of the First Class to any person who may have been deprived of it when circumstances render such restoration just and expedient, and that in like circumstances Our Governor General of India for the time being shall have power by his Order to restore the Medal of the Second Class to any person who may have been deprived of it.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1912.

No. 176.—The Government of India have decided that, as a tentative measure, the examination in the High Proficiency standard in Persian and Hindi should be held twice annually at Lahore in March and October, in addition to the examinations at present held at that station under the arrangement sanctioned in the Home Department notification no. 551, dated the 23rd December 1909.

GENERAL.

The 23rd August, 1912.

No. 1131.—Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with effect from the forenoon of the 16th September 1912, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1132.—In consequence of the grant of the above leave to Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Mr. G. R. Kaye, Registrar of the Department of Education, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in that Department.

SANITRAY.

Nos. 1524/1547:

The 19th August, 1912.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Education.

The Government of India have recently had under their consideration the position of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and the question as to what changes are necessary in the functions and duties of the appointment so as to increase its utility and efficiency.

2. In 1904 the offices of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, which had been amalgamated in 1880, were again separated as it was considered necessary to have a whole-time sanitary expert with the Government of India in consequence of—

- (1) the proposals for the reorganisation of the Sanitary Department throughout India made in the Report of the Plague Commission of 1901;
- (2) the rapid development of sanitation throughout the country, emphasising the need for specialisation in this connection; and
- (3) the necessity for expert advice in the organisation and direction of research following the establishment of bacteriological laboratories in India.

The Government of India had originally proposed that the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner should be subordinate to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, who, however, would not ordinarily interfere in technical sanitary questions, but abandoned the idea at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, who considered that efficiency and despatch of business would be better secured if the Sanitary Commissioner held an independent position, and that co-operation and co-ordination between the two offices could be ensured without formally subordinating the one to the other.

3. A separate appointment of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India was therefore created and its functions and relations to the Provincial Governments were defined in the Home Department resolution no. 1273-1290, dated the 8th September 1904. The appointment was held continuously by the Sanitary Commissioner until, in March 1911, on a vacancy occurring, the Director General, Indian Medical Service, was appointed to hold charge of the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner in addition to his own duties.

4. In the meantime the entire question was carefully reconsidered by the Government of India with special reference to certain disadvantages which had resulted from the entire separation of the appointments of Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner. They were advised in particular that the divorce between the sanitarian and clinician which resulted from that separation had led both to loss of administrative efficiency and to the unpopularity of the specialised Bacteriological and Sanitary Departments. Increasing difficulty was experienced in recruitment, and the closer co-ordination of research and practice appeared essential if more rapid progress was to be made in the improvement of public health and the prevention of disease. Moreover the claims on the Sanitary Commissioner's time of office and bacteriological work cut short the period of touring, and rendered it difficult for him to be in such close touch with the local authorities as was desirable.

5. After correspondence with the Secretary of State and local Governments it has now been decided that a remedy for the defects of the existing system can best be provided by a systematic modification of the functions of the Sanitary Commissioner and the appointment has, therefore, been revised on the same terms as regards designation, pay and term of tenure as before.

6. With a view to secure the better co-ordination and co-operation of the Sanitary and Medical Departments, it has been decided that the Sanitary Commissioner shall in future be subordinate to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to the extent originally recommended by the Government of India in 1904, and that work connected with bacteriological research shall also be placed directly under the latter officer. In regard to administrative questions and matters affecting the personnel of the sanitary services, the Sanitary Commissioner will be in the position of a staff officer to the Director General, Indian Medical Service. He will be given independent authority in technical sanitary matters, with power as at present to correspond direct with the Government of India. He will occupy the position in regard to local Governments and the officers under them laid down in paragraph 12 of the resolution no. 1273-1290, dated 8th September 1904. In order to relieve him of as much routine work as possible the office establishments of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Director General, Indian Medical Service, will be amalgamated. The Statistical Officer will, in future, assist the Director General, Indian Medical Service, in the control of the sanitary section of the office as well as in the guidance of research work and the Bacteriological Department. He will also edit 'Paludism' and the 'Scientific Memoirs', under the direction of the Director General, and his designation will be altered to that of the Secretary to the Director General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary). The Sanitary Commissioner will, under these arrangements, be able to tour freely and regularly throughout India with a view to co-ordinate the lines of development, to inspect works of sanitation actually in progress, to advise on projected schemes and generally to disseminate the knowledge acquired in the different provinces.

7. The statement attached to this Resolution contains details of grants which have been made in recent years from Imperial Revenues towards sanitation and research. In every province important schemes for the improvement of urban sanitation are now in course of execution. A preliminary survey has been in progress in several provinces with a view to the preparation of schemes designed to effect the improvement of malarial conditions and in particular to extirpate if possible the anopheles mosquito in selected areas. Projects are now ready in more than one province, and grants are being made for their execution from Imperial Revenues. The data thus obtained will, it is hoped, be of very great value in planning future preventive measures. The important questions of controlling and regulating the expansion of growing towns, and of strengthening the existing powers of local authorities in dealing with congested urban areas are ripe for consideration and discussion and the Government of India have recently addressed local Governments on these subjects. A scheme for the general reorganisation of the sanitary services throughout India has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and with the introduction of a trained staff a general improvement in the condition of urban sanitation may reasonably be expected. A wide sphere of useful work, therefore, lies before the Sanitary Commissioner as an advisory authority, and the Government of India believe that the appointment under its new conditions will be of increased benefit to themselves and to local Administrations.

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|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Madras. | Burma. |
| Bombay. | Bihar and Orissa. |
| Bengal. | † Central Provinces. |
| United Provinces. | Assam. |
| Punjab. | Coorg. |
| | • North West Frontier Province. |
-
- | |
|-----------------------------|
| ‡ Home. |
| Foreign. |
| Finance. |
| Revenue and Agriculture. |
| • Commerce and Industry. |
| Public Works Department. |
| Railway. |
| Legislative. |
| Army. |
| Finance (Military Finance). |

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all local Governments* and Administrations,† to all Departments‡ of the Government of India, to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the grants made in recent years to Provincial Governments from Imperial revenues for sanitation.

1. In addition to the annual recurring Imperial grant of 30 lakhs which was made in 1908 for expenditure on sanitary improvements with special reference to the prevention of plague, a special non-recurring grant of 57 lakhs was made in 1910-11 of which five lakhs were intended for the promotion of research and the balance was allotted for expenditure on urban sanitary works in the various provinces. The grants for urban sanitation were distributed as follows:—

						Rs.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	4,25,000
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	4,25,000
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	10,00,000
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	10,50,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000

A sum of 50 lakhs was given in addition as a grant towards the works being carried out by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

With the nucleus of 5 lakhs for the promotion of research, the following steps have been taken. Major James has been deputed to the Panama Canal to investigate yellow fever in its endemic area. An enquiry in connection with the disease known as Kala Azar is being conducted by Captain Mackie and Dr. Korke and another enquiry regarding cholera by Major Greig and Captain Gloster. Mr. Howlett, the Imperial Entomologist, has been provided with assistants for conducting research on disease-carrying insects.

2. In 1911-12 further special grants of 50 lakhs towards approved sanitary schemes in urban areas, and of 10 lakhs for research and prevention work were made.

The grant of 50 lakhs was distributed as follows:—

						Rs.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	8,00,000
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	6,50,000
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	7,25,000
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	8,00,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	6,17,000
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	4,62,000
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,000

Of the 10 lakhs for research, 4 lakhs have been expended on refitting and extending laboratories as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Improving and refitting the laboratories at Parel	2,00,000
(b) Construction and equipment of laboratory at Rangoon	1,15,000
(c) Establishment of a bacteriological laboratory in connection with the Pasteur Institute at Maymyo	85,000

Rs. 50,000 has been given for the extension of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and Rs. 50,000 as a grant for extension of rat proof buildings in Fraser Town, Bangalore, as an experimental measure against plague.

Five lakhs will be distributed among various provincial Governments as a grant towards matured anti-malarial schemes, and also for an anti-stegomyia survey in the chief ports of India as a preliminary to measures against the importation of yellow fever.

3. In addition the sum of about 4½ lakhs has been distributed among minor administrations during the last two years, and a subvention of 25 lakhs has been made towards the water works and drainage scheme of the city of Madras.

4. A recurring grant of 2½ lakhs per annum has been made to assist local Governments in introducing the scheme for reorganisation of the Sanitary services sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

5. During the last two years the Imperial grants for sanitation have aggregated 18½ lakhs, and for research work 15 lakhs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th August, 1912.

No. 43.—Mr. C. C. S. Clark, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, officiated as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Burma from the 1st to the 11th April 1912, both days inclusive.

M. NETHERSOLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th August, 1912.

No. 2400-Est.-A.—Mr. E. B. Howell of the Political Department is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, with effect from the 1st August, 1912.

No. 2401-Est.-A.—Mr. J. H. H. Bill of the Political Department is posted as Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 8th August, 1912.

No. 2407-Est.-A.—Third Class Military Assistant Surgeon J. G. Johnstone, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is posted as Quarantine Medical Officer at Lingah, with effect from the 26th March, 1912.

The 22nd August, 1912.

No. 1793-I.-B.—*Erratum*:—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1274-I.-B., dated the 14th June, 1912, for the words "Sheikh Jemal, Contractor, Trichinopoly, in the Madras Presidency", read "Sheikh Ismal, Contractor, Trichinopoly, in the Madras Presidency."

No. 1794-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 4367-I.-B., dated the 20th October, 1905, appointing Justices of the Peace for certain Native States in the Central Provinces, namely:

After entry No. 5 the following shall be added, namely:

"6. The Deputy Commissioner at Hoshangabad

Any Assistant Commissioner at Hoshangabad
invested with the powers of a Justice of the
Peace, under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Makrai."

No. 2428-Est.-A.—Captain R. E. H. Griffith, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 5th August, 1912.

No. 2429-Est.-A.—Captain N. E. Reilly, of the Political Department, is appointed Treasury Officer, Peshawar, in addition to his duties of City Magistrate, Peshawar, with effect from the 6th August, 1912.

No. 2433-Est.-B.—Lieutenant H. W. C. Robson, 1st-7th Gurkha Rifles, officiating Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 13th July, 1912.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1912.

No. 329-F.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.
July 1912.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	JULY.		TO END OF JULY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	Budget, 1912-1913.	Actuals, Preliminary 1911-1912.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	1,67	1,93	9,87	10,28	33,99	33,36
Opium ...	86	48	3,26	2,99	5,43	8,94
Salt ...	35	36	1,66	1,65	5,14	5,08
Stamps ...	71	65	2,63	2,42	7,36	7,04
Excise ...	1,03	98	4,03	3,82	11,85	11,41
Provincial Rates ...	3	3	3	30	83	83
Customs ...	78	69	3,33	2,99	9,66	9,70
Assessed Taxes ...	23	20	66	63	2,32	2,32
Forest ...	23	19	60	58	2,06	2,03
Registration ...	7	7	28	26	67	67
Tributes from Native States ...	3	5	14	21	91	89
Other Civil Revenue ...	47	34	1,30	1,34	4,48	4,48
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	6,40	5,97	28,06	27,47	85,54	87,35
Major Irrigation Revenue ...	1,28	1,13	1,84	1,66	3,36	3,46
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue ...	7	5	18	16	75	69
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works) ...	7,75	7,15	30,08	29,29	89,65	91,50
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works ...	—1,09	—78	—1,84	—1,88	—4,72	—4,66
Opium ...	—1	—1	—56	—70	—1,03	—1,09
Famine Relief (Civil) ...	—2	...	—4	...	—10	—5
Other Civil Expenditure ...	—3,53	—3,32	—13,47	—13,69	—44,37	—42,06
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	—4,65	—4,11	—15,91	—16,25	—50,22	—47,80
Major Irrigation Working Expenses ...	—12	—13	—49	—54	—1,66	—1,71
Buildings and Roads Expenditure ...	—40	—41	—1,36	—1,26	—6,82	—5,82
Famine Relief (Public Works) ...	...	...	...	...	—10	...
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure ...	—11	—13	—49	—51	—1,97	—1,79
Irrigation Capital Expenditure ...	—22	—15	—60	—56	—2,08	—1,72
Delhi Capital Expenditure ...	...	...	—2	...	—2,00	...
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works) ...	—5,50	—4,93	—18,87	—19,12	—64,85	—58,90
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and Issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net) ...	+22	+36	+90	+90	+2,37	+2,94
Telegraph (Net) ...	—10	—8	—38	—32	—1,15	—1,12
Marine (Net) ...	—3	—4	—14	—16	—40	—47
Military Works (Net) ...	—9	—9	—34	—33	—1,07	—1,22
Military Receipts ...	+5	+9	+26	+28	+1,13	+1,12
Military Issues ...	—1,68	—1,67	—6,58	—6,54	—20,29	—21,10
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway ...	+82	+59	+3,03	+2,65	+50,81	+52,80
Other Railways ...	+4,12	+3,43	+16,85	+14,72	+50,81	+52,80
TOTAL ...	+4,94	+4,02	+19,88	+17,37	+50,81	+52,80
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway ...	—43	—44	—1,51	—1,56	—33,63	—33,64
Other Railways ...	—2,58	—2,49	—9,88	—9,14	—33,63	—33,64
TOTAL ...	—3,01	—2,93	—11,39	—10,70	—33,63	—33,64
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	+30	—34	+2,21	+50	—2,23	—69
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more.—Receipts less than payments) ...	+2,49	+1,92	+2,49	+1,92	+2,26	+1,87
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	—2	—13	—29	—11	...	+30
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for Sterling investment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposit of District Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans by Government ...	+3	—13	+51	+66	+11	+27
Exchange on Remittance Accounts ...	—19	+3	—25	+25	—61	—13
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 15 per £ ...	—2,13	—2,07	—9,59	—10,97	—23,65	—27,39
Other Debt Heads ...	+16	—7	—13	—16	+52	+1,05
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	+2	—45	—7,26	—8,37	—20,98	—33,82
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	+2,57	+1,43	+6,16	+2,30	+1,59	—1,91
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	22,01	21,22	18,42	20,35	17,71	20,35
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	24,58	22,65	24,58	22,65	19,30	18,41

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Simla, the 17th August, 1912.

No. 303-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned persons to cut or break counterfeit silver coins, namely :—

- (1) The Presidency Post Master at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and the Post Masters at Rangoon and Lahore.
- (2) The Examiner of Accounts or the Deputy Examiner or the Assistant Examiner in charge of the Cash Office, on State railways worked by the State.
- (3) The Chief Auditor, or the Deputy Auditor or the Assistant Auditor in charge of the Cash Office, on railways worked by Companies.
- (4) The Manager, Agent, Secretary or other principal officer of the several offices in India of each of the Banks mentioned in the margin.
 Eastern Bank.
 International Banking Corporation.
 Yokohama Specie Bank.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

*Non-Judicial.**The 19th August, 1912.*

No. 311-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for clause (b) of rule 12 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3632-Exc., dated the 29th June 1906, as subsequently amended :—

"(b) Separate instruments of transfer of shares and transfers of debentures of public companies and associations."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

No. 533-F.E.

The 19th August, 1912.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The Resolutions adopted by the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in 1909 embodied certain important recommendations regarding the principles to be kept in view, and the measures to be taken by, the various participating countries in connection with their internal opium administration. The Resolutions in question were as follows :—

Resolution No. 2.—"That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of opium smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of opium smoking in its own territories and possessions, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned."

Resolution No. 3.—"That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation, and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation, purports to be aiming, as opportunity offers, at progressively increasing

stringency. In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognises the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of the experience of other countries dealing with the same problem."

The principle of these recommendations has been cordially accepted by the Governor General in Council. It is indeed the principle that has always guided the action of Government of India, and their control over the employment of opium in this country has been marked by increasing vigilance and increasing strictness. They welcome however the present opportunity of bringing under review the whole field of their internal opium arrangements, and having re-examined, in consultation with Local Governments, the details of existing regulations, they are now in a position to indicate the general lines on which they consider it possible to increase the strictness of their control.

2. It has long been recognised, and it cannot be too clearly understood, that in India opium smoking stands on a very different footing from opium eating. Opium smoking is uniformly reprobated by public opinion; it is rarely resorted to for *quasi*-medical purposes; it is generally indulged in as a social vice; and the danger of its contagion, when practised in public, furnishes strong justification for adopting measures which approach as nearly as is practicable to total prohibition. On the other hand the practice of opium eating as it exists in India has little or no connection with what is generally known as the "opium habit". As was pointed out by the Royal Commission which reported in 1895, opium eating as a vice scarcely exists in India. That Commission found that opium in this country is extensively used for non-medical and *quasi*-medical purposes, that the non-medical uses are interwoven with the medical uses, that it would not be practicable to draw a distinction between them in the distribution and sale of the drug, and that it is not necessary that the growth of poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited for all except medical purposes. Opium as taken in moderation by the average Indian is eaten either as a mild stimulant, or as a prophylactic against malaria, or for the relief of pain or in the treatment of diabetes. It is in fact a household remedy for many ills, and it is safe to say that as a national habit the eating of opium is less injurious than is the consumption of alcohol in many other countries. Centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug, and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. These conclusions were accepted by the Shanghai Commission, who, while they recommended the gradual suppression of the practice of opium smoking, refrained from advising the abandonment of the policy of regulation by which the practice of opium eating in this country has hitherto been successfully kept under restraint.

3. Under the existing law opium smoking is subject to very severe restrictions. The sale of smoking preparations of opium is absolutely prohibited throughout India proper, while their private manufacture is only allowed to the smoker himself, or, on his behalf, from opium lawfully in his possession, and, generally speaking, only to the extent of one tola at a time. The quantity of opium daily used by an opium smoker is so large in comparison to that used by an opium eater, and the inconvenience and difficulty involved in the repeated preparation for smoking are so great, that these restrictions hardly fall short of legal prohibition. After careful consideration, however, of the replies of Local Governments the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the time is ripe for taking further steps in the direction of direct and unqualified prohibition. They consider, that is to say, that it is desirable to suppress all public gatherings for the purpose of smoking opium, whether they are called saloons, clubs or social assemblies, or by any other name whatever, and to prohibit all manufacture of opium smoking preparations save by an individual of a small quantity for his own private consumption. They consider that this prohibition should apply to the whole of British India, including Burma, and they will invite Local Governments which have, or will have, Legislative Councils to introduce legislation with this object while for areas without Legislative Councils a similar measure will be introduced into the Imperial Council.

4. The Government of India have no desire to dictate to Legislative Councils the exact form which legislation should take, but it should, they think, be provided that an assembly of three or more persons for the purpose of smoking opium should be declared illegal, no exception being made in favour of members of the same family, and that the presence of opium smoking pipes or other apparatus, or of any quantity of smoking preparations, either singly or in combination, should be held sufficient to raise the presumption of an intention to smoke opium. They further consider that the working of such legislation should be entrusted, wherever possible, to excise officials rather than to the police.

5. The maximum limit of private possession of opium smoking preparations will be determined for each province by its Local Government with due regard to local circumstances. The limit at present is three tolas in Burma, where the smoking preparations in use are *beinsi* and *beinchi*; it has recently been reduced in Madras to half a tola or 90 grains; in the rest of the provinces it is a tola or 180 grains; and the Bombay Government have suggested as low a limit as 45 grains. The Madras limit of half a tola will probably be found sufficient for most provinces. The Government of India do not desire to restrict the discretion of Local Governments in the matter, but they consider that a daily dose as required by an ordinary consumer should be the maximum limit of possession. The question of fixing a limit for the collective possession of opium smoking preparations does not arise as collective smoking by 3 or more persons is to be prohibited, but it may be desirable to lay down that the limit of possession by two individuals will be double the quantity allowed for one, with the proviso that where this quantity is exceeded each of the two individuals will be held guilty of possessing an amount in excess of the lawful limit. While the Government of India are anxious to make the prohibition against collective opium smoking effective, they recognise the difficulties and dangers that beset any attempt to interfere with the private habits of any portion of the population, and they do not desire that any interference with the private practice of opium smoking by single individuals should be undertaken. Such interference would, they think, open the door to inquisitorial proceedings, and offer very little chance of real success.

6. The foregoing remarks relate to the policy of absolute prohibition which the Government of India have always entertained as their ideal in the matter of opium smoking. They have re-examined also their policy of regulation of opium eating, and have given their most careful consideration to all practicable proposals for preventing its misuse. One reform which has been suggested is the introduction of a system of official vend, under which the retail sale of opium would be conducted by salaried vendors who would have no interest in forcing sales. Such a system already obtains, to all intents and purposes, in Burma, where special circumstances, such as the history of the province and the characteristics of its people, have necessitated the adoption of special measures. After careful consideration the Government of India feel unable to recommend any system of official sale either absolutely in Burma, or to any extent in the other provinces. They consider that it would be a retrograde step to associate Government so closely with the retail vend of opium, and they see no sufficient reason to interfere with the existing systems which have so far been found to work well.

7. The Government of India have also had under their consideration the question of the price at which opium should be issued from the Government treasuries. This is a most important matter, as the issue price is the chief factor in determining the price at which opium is sold to the public by the retail trade. It has recently been examined by the majority of Local Governments and the scale of issue prices has been raised wherever the local circumstances permitted. It is possible however that some further enhancement may be effected, the principle to be observed being that the price of opium should be so fixed as to make its consumption a luxury, and the Government of India will favourably consider any further proposals directed to this end. The equalisation of prices has also to be considered. Hitherto certain factors, such as the presence of opium cultivation or a high or low rate of consumption in the district affected, have been held to necessitate differential treatment of particular areas in the fixation of issue

prices. But it is desirable to have these principles thoroughly examined, and Local Governments will be addressed on the subject, with a view to the adoption of such measures as are possible to ensure uniformity in contiguous areas administered from different centres, and to minimise the risk of smuggling from cheap-level areas to those in which the prices are high.

8. The advisability of reducing the legal limit of private possession of opium is another question to be borne in mind at every re-examination of opium regulations. This limit is at present three tolas in the majority of provinces. Where it is higher, suitable reductions are being made in consultation with Local Governments. The limit in Madras has already been reduced from three tolas to one tola, and in the Central Provinces it is being reduced from three tolas to two tolas.

9. Among the minor reforms suggested, and in some provinces already carried out, are a reduction in the number of opium retail shops, a further restriction of the hours of sale, and the raising of the purchaser's minimum age below which sale is not permissible. These are all within the competence of Local Governments, and have duly been considered by them. They are matters concerning which the decision must vary with local circumstances, and the Government of India have no desire to elaborate any hard and fast rules governing them.

10. The urgent necessity of a self-contained body of rules relating to morphia and allied opium compounds has also been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and stress has been laid on the desirability of their unification for the whole of British India (including Burma). At present the regulations which apply to morphia and allied compounds are scattered through the Opium or Excise Manuals of the different provinces. They are not in all cases clear, and they are not easy to consult, as provisions about ordinary opium or smoking preparations of opium are mixed up with the provisions about morphia and allied compounds, although the provisions in the case of all these forms of opium tend to diverge more and more every day. Again the diversity in the morphia rules from province to province is often purely accidental, and, while it is a source of weakness to the administration, it supplies loop-holes for smugglers and criminals. In the case of a drug like morphia there are no special local conditions to be allowed for, and the Government of India think that unified rules for the whole of British India will be both easier for officials to enforce and simpler for the people to understand. They will be glad, therefore, if Local Governments will bring together their rules about morphia and allied compounds in a self-contained form, examine them with a view to such amendment in the direction of greater stringency as may be considered suitable, and then forward them to the Government of India for final unification.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be sent to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th August, 1912.

No. 537-F.E.—Mr. R. C. Keating, Accountant, 1st grade, office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 6th May 1912, and until further orders.

The 22nd August, 1912.

No. 547-F.E.—The following promotions in the classes of Superintendents in the Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, are notified:—

With effect from the 15th August 1912—

Mr. M. E. Watts to officiate in Class I.

Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar to officiate in Class II.

Mr. G. J. Piper to officiate in Class III.

No. 548-F.E.—Mr. A. M. Brigstoeke, I.C.S., Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for two months and three days, with effect from the 9th August 1912.

Mr. C. D'A. Crofton, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

No. 549-F.E.—Mr. J. H. W. Kruger has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 9th August 1912.

No. 550-F.E.—Mr. A. W. Wood, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 24 days, with effect from the 29th July 1912.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 23rd August, 1912.

No. 463-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the office of the Registrar and Official Receiver of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

H. F. HOWARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1912.

No. 996-Accts.—The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. C. Perkins, D.S.O., I.A., Controller of Military Accounts, is extended to the 19th October 1914.

No. 997-Accts.—The services of Captain E. D. S. Robertson, 21st Cavalry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 5th August 1912.

No. 998-Accts.—In Finance Department (Military Finance) Gazette Notification No. 908-Accts., dated the 7th August 1912, reverting Rai Saheb Bhut Nath Chatterjee, for "26th July 1912" read "26th June 1912".

No. 999-Accts.—Captain J. S. Graham, I.A., Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted 55 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th August 1912.

No. 1000-Accts.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 5th August 1912, vice Captain J. S. Graham, granted privilege leave.

Rai Saheb Bhut Nath Chatterjee, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

No. 1001-Accts.—Mr. J. Windsor, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 5th August 1912.

No. 1002-Accts.—The following officiating appointments of Deputy Examiners of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 5th August 1912, the date of Mr. J. Windsor's departure on privilege leave.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W. W. Laskey, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.

Mr. H. Windsor to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

No. 1003-Accts.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 13th August 1912, vice Major H. G. W. Chandler, granted privilege leave.

Mr. W. W. Aikin to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

W. H. MICHAEL,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALT.

Simla, the 20th August, 1912.

No. 6372-65.—Mr. W. H. H. Money, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for three months, with effect from the 24th July 1912.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 24th August, 1912.

No. 6377-61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, Cap. 49).

INDUSTRIES.

The 24th August, 1912.

No. 6408-8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association to appoint Mr. R. H. Henderson, C.I.E., to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. T. Cathcart, C.I.E.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd August 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 805.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Captain W. W. Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain the Hon'ble A. O. W. C. Weld-Forester, M.V.O., Grenadier Guards, resigned. Dated the 15th April 1912.

(Army Department Notification No. 387, dated the 3rd May 1912, is hereby cancelled.)

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 806.—The undermentioned Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, to be 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 27th June 1912 :—

John Stephen Dique.

Stanley Hunt.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 807.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 420, dated the 10th May 1912, Major E. T. Carwithen, Indian Army, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave on private affairs for three days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 808.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette", dated the 2nd August 1912, pages 5724 and 5726.

* * * * *
War Office,
and August 1912.
* * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Gentleman Cadet Arthur Beaumont Boggs, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 3rd August 1912.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 809.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

19th August 1912.

- Arnold Talbot Wilson, Political Employ.
- Ramsay Rainsford-Hannay, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- John Harald Gore Palmer, 21st Punjabis.
- Denis Erskine Knollys, 19th Punjabis.
- David Inglis, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Frederick Gwatkin, 18th King George's Own Lancers.
- Donald Kenneth McLeod, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides* (Lumsden's).
- Francis Robert Farquhar, 36th Jacob's Horse.
- Alec Thompson, 112th Infantry.
- Ogilvie David Bennett, 26th Punjabis.
- Gerald Charles Balfour Buckland, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- William Cuppaidge Norris Lee, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
- Ronald Edmund Barrow, 38th Dogras.
- Charles Hemsley, 64th Pioneers.
- Frederick James Chadwick, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
- Edric Sherwood Harcourt, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Arthur Marcus Mosely Cheeke, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
- Eric Harry Pemberton, 19th Punjabis.
- Eric Maitland Hobday, 41st Dogras.
- Geoffrey Gordon Richardson, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- Donald Macintyre, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

No. 810.—In Army Department Notification No. 573, dated the 14th June 1912, notifying the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewin Barlow Walton, for "9th May" read "10th May".

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 811.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

27th July 1912.

Patrick Balfour Haig, M.B.

Ralph Henry Maddox, M.B.

Edward Victor Hugo, M.D., F.R.C.S.
 Harry George Melville, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
 Herbert Austen Smith, M.B.
 Douglas Richard Green, M.D.
 George Melver Campbell Smith, M.B.
 Joseph George Hulbert, M.B.
 Francis Edward Swinton.
 Sidney Harvey Burnett, M.B.
 Thomas Jackson, M.B.
 Pulteney Charles Gabbett.
 John Lewis Macrae, M.B.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

31st July 1912.

Robert Inglis Binning, M.B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 812.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 10th August 1912 :—

Frederick Fleetwood Owers.
 William Fratel.
 John Walter Newbold.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 813.—The names of Commissaries and Honorary Captains Archibald Augustus Martinnant and Denis Rennick, Conductor John Kemp and Sub-Conductors William John Hayes, George Fisher, Oliver Clapton, William Bailey and Arthur Albert Inward are as now stated, and not as notified in (late) Military Department Notification No. 836, dated the 13th October 1905, and Army Department Notifications Nos 92, dated the 1st February 1907, 558, dated the 21st June 1907, 1026, dated the 20th December 1907, 1029, dated the 20th December 1907, 100, dated the 29th January 1909, 336, dated the 16th April 1909, 719, dated the 30th July 1909, 93, dated the 4th February 1910, and 270, dated the 7th April 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

No. 814.—Staff-Sergeant William Ewart Dobson to be Sub-Conductor ; with effect from the 16th July 1912.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 815.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining :—

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Baloch Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 816.—Jemadar Ibrahim Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 1092, dated the 10th December 1909, is confirmed in that rank ; with effect from the 16th July 1909.

No. 817.—The following promotions are made :—

36th Sikhs.

Havildar Sobha Singh, I.O.M., to be Jemadar, *vice* Bir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st August 1912.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Havildar Sada Sukh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nekiram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 7th August 1911.

(Army Department Notification No. 87, dated the 2nd February 1912, so far as it relates to the 99th Deccan Infantry, is hereby cancelled.)

Colour-Havildar Shaikh Sadiq Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Diwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st December 1911.

(Army Department Notification No. 546, dated the 7th June 1912, so far as it relates to the 99th Deccan Infantry, is hereby cancelled.)

117th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Shaikh Abalal to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Mirza Muhammad Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Miyandin Khan, deceased ; with effect from the 7th July 1912.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Jemadar Zainullah to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Anwar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Akibat Shah, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 3rd July 1912.

and Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 818.—In Army Department Notification No. 711, dated the 19th July 1912, for "Rajman Rai," read "Rajman Rai".

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 819.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :—

To be Ressaidar.

Sondhe Khan of the Hissar District.

61st Grantee Camel Corps.

No. 820.—Ressaidar Sarfraz Khan, 50th Silladar Camel Corps, to be Risaldar, *vice* Amir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 28th July 1912.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 821.—Lieutenant Oswald Campbell Radford, 31st Punjabis, has been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 15th April 1912.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 822.—No. 879, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Imam-bakhsh is permitted to resign the service ; with effect from the 1st September 1912.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 823.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 11th August 1912 :—

Brevet Colonel John Swinton Melville.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Edmonstone Couper.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Jackson.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 824.—Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Richard Green, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 1st August 1912.

No. 825.—Lieutenant-Colonel Pulteney Charles Gabbett, Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 26th August 1912.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 826.—Sub-Conductor Reginald Tharle-Hughes, on appointment to the Army Department of the Government of India, is permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd July 1912, under the provisions of paragraph 871, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 827.—Walter Ponsonby Scott to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st July 1912.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 828.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

Assam Valley Light Horse.

Captain Charles Wickens Simkins.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

! Captain Justin Glynn Ryan.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE.

No. 829.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction, with effect from the 13th May 1912, the following enhanced rates of pay for the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department:—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar ...	110
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar ...	90
Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st grade	70
Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd grade	50
Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 3rd grade	35

The above rates are inclusive of the extra pay for English qualification.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1912.

No. 141.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Marwar Durbar of a light protective railway on the metre gauge from Jodhpur on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway to Phalodi—a distance of 80.5 miles.

The line will be known as the Jodhpur-Phalodi Railway.

The 22nd August, 1912.

No. 142.—Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave due and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period) under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 16th August 1912.

No. 143.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 142, dated the 22nd August 1912, Mr. J. P. Williams, Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of that railway.

No. 144.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 143, dated the 22nd August 1912, Mr. A. E. Pearse, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent in class I of that establishment, until further orders.

No. 145.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 144, dated the 22nd August 1912, Mr. R. Watson, Erecting and Fitting Shop Foreman, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

No. 146.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 360, dated the 12th January 1912, Khan Sahib Sheikh Khair Din, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 3, from the 8th October to the 5th November 1911.

No. 147.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 1560-R.T., dated the 17th August 1912.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Addition of Chicken Pox and Mumps to the list of infectious and contagious disorders enumerated in rule 7, Chapter II, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906, for working open lines of Railway.

RESOLUTION.—It having been decided that Chicken Pox and Mumps shall be deemed to be infectious diseases for the purposes of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Railway Board, in exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the adoption by the administrations of all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, of the addendum specified in the annexure hereto in the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were promulgated with Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. ^{80 A.}₆, dated the 8th September 1906.

2. The Railway Board also desire that the administrations of the several railways not administered by Government will submit formal application for the adoption of the said addendum on their respective lines.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying addendum,

The Government of Bombay, Political Department.
The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.
The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, Public Works Department.
The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Burma, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway Companies.
The Agent and Manager, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company (through the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad).
The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal Doars, Gondal-Porbandar, Jamnagar and Junagad Railways.
The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.
The Manager, Bhavnagar Railway.

be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy of the addendum be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments

and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin, for information and necessary action; and to the Department of Education, the Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways, the Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1 to 7, and the Secretary Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

[Enclosure to Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board)
Circular No. 1560-R. T., dated the 17th August 1912.]

Addendum to Rule 7, Chapter II, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, promulgated with Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. ^{80-A.}, dated the 8th September 1906.

In the list of infectious and contagious disorders specified in Rule 7, Chapter II, Part II, between the words Bubonic fever and Cholera insert the words Chicken Pox, and between the words Measles and Scarlet fever insert the word Mumps.

The 23rd August, 1912.

No. 148.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, Bombay, for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge, from Bulsar, on the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to Dharampur, with branches from Dharampur south-east to Lavkar, and north-east to Jahgiri, a total length of about 42 miles.

This survey will be known as the Bulsar Dharampur Railway Survey.

No. 149.—The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways are confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendents and promoted to class III, grade 4, of that establishment with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Name.	Date.
Mr. H. P. R. Goulding	11th July 1912.
Mr. Mathra Das	13th July 1912.

No. 150.—The following promotions among Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered with effect from the 19th July 1912:—

Name.	From	To
Rennick, C. S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.
Taylor, H. B. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Pratt, C. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent.
Gales, R. R. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.
Woodside, J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.
Sutherland, J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.
Hanby, W. A. E. ...	Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 35. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1912.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th August, 1912.

No. 1241.—The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th September 1912.

No. 1243.—Under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Chapter 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased, with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint the Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th August, 1912.

No. 1609.—In pursuance of Section 87 A (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, as amended by Regulation No. 1 of 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., I.A., Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat Division, to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province for the disposal of the appeal of Muaz Khan and Nawab Khan, plaintiffs-appellants, *versus* Gul Muhammad, Orakzai Pathans of Bhanamari, Peshawar district.

The 30th August, 1912.

No. 1625.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527, sub-section (1), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case, G. M. Appalaswami Row *versus* P. Choudhuri and others, from the court of the Deputy Magistrate of Puri in the Province of Bihar and Orissa to that of the Joint Magistrate of Berhampur in the Presidency of Madras.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 30th August, 1912.

No. 313.—Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year and three months with effect from the 24th September 1912, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 314.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, Head Master, Government High School, Gujranwala, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Ph. Vogel or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th August, 1912.

No. 426.—The Reverend H. W. Bush, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 15th September 1912.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 26th August, 1912.

No. 644—228-4-F.—Dr. A. D. Imms, Forest Zoologist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 30th October 1912.

The 29th August, 1912.

No. 662—110-5-F.—With reference to the notification of this Department No. 394-F.—110-4, dated the 20th June 1912, the following promotions are made with effect

from the 29th August 1912, the date from which the furlough of Mr. E. S. Carr, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, commences and until further orders :—

Mr. C. E. Muriel, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.

Mr. A. V. Monro, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th August, 1912.

No. 44.—The services of Captain A. S. Holme, R. E., Executive Engineer, Punjab Public Works Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date of his return to India on completion of the Chatham Course.

M. NETHERSOLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th August, 1912.

No. 2467-Est.-A.—Major W. R. Battye, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 1st July 1912.

No. 2472-Est.-A.—Captain E. C. Taylor, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, was deputed to the Bacteriological Class at Kasauli to undergo a course of training, with effect from the 4th May 1912.

The 28th August, 1912.

No. 2484-Est.-A.—The services of Diwan Tek Chand, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Baroda Durbar.

The 29th August, 1912.

No. 2945-Est.-A.—Under Section 3 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf, *vice* Mr. John Hugh Hepburn Bill.

2. Foreign Department Notification No. 1369½-Est.-A., dated the 4th May 1912, is hereby cancelled.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.
ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE..

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 29th August 1912.

No. 479-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts, —Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of Publication under Act XIII of 1886, if 1st in which the Security was first mentioned.
† Mo00100 3½ 1900-01	R 1,000	Bank of Madras	Dec. 31, 1904	† t. For-st Officer, Nellore, on behalf of C.V.S. Chetty.	D1072 122, dated 25-3-12.	
123070 " 1865	500	H. E. Teixeira				
Mo10442 " "	1,000					
43 " "	1,000					
121533 " "	1,000					
Mo14515 " "	500		Nov. 1, 1906			
Mo12343 " "	500					
Mo13038 " "	500					
39 " "	500					
Mo08240 " "	500					
41 " "	500					
42 " "	500					
Mo15958 " "	500					
001090 " 1854-55	3,000					
Mo08313 " "	500					
Mo11206 " "	500					
97 " "	500					
98 " "	500					
99 " "	500					
Mo11100 " "	1,000	R. Wilkins	June 30, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.	D65 1048, dated 28-4-12.	
1 " "	1,000					
2 " "	1,000					
056020 " "	2,500					
079041 " "	2,500					
Mo08134 " "	1,000					
Mo03823 " 1879	1,000		July 16, 1906			
Mo16992 " "	4,200					
Mo99710 " 1842-43	2,100					
Mo06138 " "	500					
Mo04030 " "	500					
Mo05583 " "	500					
81 " "	500					
82 " "	500		Aug. 1, 1906			
83 " "	500					
Mo03357 " "	1,000					
Mo04551 " "	5,000					
Mo05573 " "	1,500					
011267 " 1865	500	Sukhoda Moyee Debi	May 1, 1905	Sm. Akkori Debi	D20 1047, dated 10-4-12.	
† 016922 " 1900-01	500	Haridas Sreemany	June 30, 1905	Messrs. Azabeg Brothers.	D286 1073, dated 18-6-12.	
† 089342 " 1864-55	500	Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1906	Bhagwati Shankar	D70 80, dated 29-4-12.	
182815 " 1865	1,000	Ditto				
† 065435 " "	500	Dinomoyee Debi Chaudhurani & Janaki Debi Chaudhurani.	May 1, 1894	Purna Chandra Roy Chaudhury, Sirish Chandra Banerjee and Jotish Chandra Banerjee certificate-holders, estate Dinomoyee Debi Chaudhurani and Janaki Debi Chaudhurani.	D218 1100, dated 30-5-12.	
Bom. 2369, 1865	500	Dadaji Bhanaji	Nov. 1, 1904	Rev'd. C. A. C. D. Sequerra and J. M. D'Oliveira, Survivors of J. M. Gonsalves.	D1015 1117, dated 14-3-12.	
Bo21642 " "	100	Pestonji Hormusjee	May 1, 1905			
Bo21643 " "	100	Patuck & Rustumjee.				
Bo06597 " 1879	100	Hormusjee Patuck	July 16, 1905			
Bo22056 " 1854-55	100	Nanabhoj Merwanjee & Dhunbaiji or either of them.	June 30, 1905	Shalebhoj Tyebjee.	D1016 31, dated 9-3-12.	
Bo07946 " "	100	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1903			

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1880 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
R						
016272 3½% 1842-43	2,000	Chunder Nath Chukerbutty.	Aug. 1, 1895	The Comptroller General.	No 83, dated 28-2-12.	
025340 " 1865	1,000		May 1, 1895			
104359 " 1879	1,000	Tejomal Towermal	Jan. 16, 1907	Pursotamdas Kherajmel.	D251, dated 7-6-12.	
074494 " 1865	500	Bai Harkore	May 1, 1904	Manohersha Navroji Gundevia.	D22, dated 10-4-12.	
051848 " 1900-01	500	P. D. Boral & Bros.	June 30, 1909	Sm Kiran Bala Ghose.	D275, dated 17-1-12.	
051849 " "	500					
197444 " 1865	500	Agra Bank Ltd.	Nov. 1, 1886	Siddheswar Sarkar, certificate-holder, estate Rajmohis-hi Sarkar.	D288, dated 18-6-12.	
B						
009710 4% 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	157, dated 17-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888.
025321 " "	2,000	Ram Zani Begum	April 1, 1890	Shaik Tufil Ahmed and Bismilla Begum certificate-holders to the estate of Ram Zani Begum.	449, dated 21-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904
051414 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, estate of Raj Chander Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
163788 " 1842-43	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	986, dated 16-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lal of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pandit Kanhya Lal of Etah.	492, dated 10-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
156814 " "	100	Raj Kristo Addy	Feb. 1, 1890	Butta Kristo Addy and Bolye Chand Addy, Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy.	342, dated 22-7-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
156815 " "	100					
156816 " "	100					
156214 " "	100					
163626 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal				
053524 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1879	Yeshwant Moraba Wadkar.	910, dated 11-2-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
0149181 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1888	Bidhu Mukhi Das, certificate-holder, estate Ishan Chandra Das.	392, dated 4-8-10	Mar. 4, 1911.
162774 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886	Suranjan Dutt, certificate-holder, estate Narasinha Dutt deceased.	301, dated 3-9-10	Ditto.
045037 " "	500	Faiz Mahomed Shah, Trustee for the Dargah, Sylamshah.	Feb. 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate-holder, estate Faiz Mahomed Shah.	264, dated 31-5-04	Ditto.
048252 " "	500	Annapurnabai	Aug. 1, 1905	Footlabel	557, dated 19-9-10	Ditto.
015359 3½% 1842-43	600	Kamal Kamini Das, certificate-holder to the estate of Haroda Kant Masumdar.	July 31, 1899	Kamal Kamini Das, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Masumdar.	1007, dated 6-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
015360 " "	600					
015361 " "	600					
015362 " "	500					
015363 " "	500					
015364 " "	500					
015365 " "	500					
015366 " "	500					
015367 " "	500					
015368 " "	500					
015369 " "	500					
015370 " "	500					
015371 " "	500					
015372 " "	500					
015373 " "	500					
003796 " "	500					
031438 " "	500					
057854 " "	5,000	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadi-	Aug. 1, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai	756, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
057855 " "	25,000	l-l Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.				
080608 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kumar Banwari Mukunda Deb.	704, dated 16-11-05	Ditto.
062419 " "	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.	Aug. 1, 1903	Jhooack Lall	164, dated 5-5-05	Aug. 11, 1906.
0017152 " "	100	P. Merwanjee	Feb. 1, 1903	P. M. Dastoor	222, dated 21-5-06	Ditto.
0009020 " "	100	Hurmujee Rustomjee Kanga.	Aug. 1, 1903	Dorabjee Edaljee Antia.	726, dated 13-9-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
003798 " "	500	Jadu Pati Banerjee	Feb. 1, 1904	Jadu Pati Banerjee	804, dated 11-10-06	Ditto.
0001993 " "	1,000	The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.	Feb. 1, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchand.	841, dated 23-10-06	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
085104 31% 1842-43	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1902	Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, II, Lahore Division, on behalf of Hafiz Abdul Karim.	927, dated 17-11-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
085195 " " "	100					
085196 " " "	100					
085197 " " "	100					
085198 " " "	100					
085199 " " "	100					
085200 " " "	100					
085201 " " "	100					
085202 " " "	100					
040106 " " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmud Ali (minor).	Aug. 1, 1902	Sheik Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmud Ali and Omaid Ali (minors).	1275, dated 21-2-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
040109 " " "	1,000					
040107 " " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Omaid Ali (minor).	Aug. 1, 1902	Nolin Kumari Debi	241, dated 15-6-07	Ditto.
040108 " " "	1,000					
020553 " " "	1,000	Woopendra Nath Mookerjee.	Aug. 1, 1894			
054385 " " "	500	Hari Das Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Anrita Lal Roy for self and as Guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors.	518, dated 26-9-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
B016493 " " "	100	Sapoorjee Sorabjee	Feb. 1, 1902	Ranchhodas Jiwan-das.	747, dated 14-12-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
078147 " " "	500	Bromhomoyee Dasi	Feb. 1, 1905	Bromhomoyee Dasi	975, dated 22-1-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
077731 " " "	2,000	Denomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1905	Denomoyee Dabee	23, dated 6-4-09	Ditto.
012450 " " "	500	Bhuban Mohini Basi, Administrator of Romesh Chander Ghose.	Aug. 1, 1897	Ratik Lal Ghose, Administrator to the estate of Romesh Chander Ghose.	195, dated 2-6-09	Ditto.
B. 007336 " " "	100	Bapuji Raghunathji Trilokekar.	Feb. 1, 1906	J. I. Fonseca	685, dated 18-11-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
B. 007337 " " "	100					
B. 007338 " " "	100					
034618 " " "	500	Shib Chandra Chowdry	Feb. 1, 1902	Hemangini Dassy	900, dated 28-2-10	Aug. 27, 1910.
085343 " " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1905	Bepin Behari Nandi	958, dated 8-2-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
085344 " " "	500	Ditto			950, dated 8-2-11	
077007 " " "	100	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1903	Harimati Dassi	1110, dated 25-3-11	Ditto.
079784 " " "	500	Nobin Chandra Bose	Aug. 1, 1904	Nobin Chandra Bose		
B. 6685 " " "	1,000	S. E. Willmott	Feb. 1, 1896	Parshotam Kalidas Survivor of Bai Parwati Matichand, Hirachand and Nanabhai Telukchand.	91, dated 27-4-11	Ditto.
" 7704 " " "	1,000	T. E. Willmott				
105693 " " "	100	Gobind Lal Ray, surviving executor of Bhola Nath Shaha.	Feb. 1, 1908	Tincowry Dasse, Administrator to the estate of Bhola Nath Shaha.	D. 95, dated 2-4-11	Ditto.
039035 4% 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhyay and Shama Pado Bandopadhyay.	706, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 " " "	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	A. Appu Row	1169, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
055896 " " "	1,300					
051998 " " "	500	Kedar Nath	June 30, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
0339-2 " " "	500					
034553 " " "	500	Kaikhoshro K. Punthakey	Dec. 31, 1888	Framjee Nusserwanjee Bottelwala.	552, dated 30-7-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
033954 " " "	500					
041856 " " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1883	Nana Shiwaji, Administrator of Shiwapa Narsoo.	214, dated 3-6-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
032913 " " "	500					
002171 34% 1854-55	1,000	Braja	Dec. 31, 1898	Benode Behary Shome, administrator, estate, Braja Behary Shome.	1341, dated 26-2-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
049140 " " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Panchanan Bhattacharya.	1390, dated 10-3-04	Ditto.
048744 " " "	500	Shamapada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1898	Sreemurthy Kumud Kamini Kar.	322, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
017225 31% 1854-55	900	Krishnabai, Manager for the temple of 'ree Dattatraya at Chanda.	June 30, 1896	Yadeo Sambhoo Gosai, Pujari of the Temple of Dattatraya, Chanda, C. P.	553, dated 4-9-05	Ditto.
047417 " " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lal	164, dated 5-5-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
017418 " " "	500					
054952 " " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Bagola Seniarl Debi	230, dated 21-5-06	Ditto.
054953 " " "	1,000					
054954 " " "	1,000					
054955 " " "	1,000					
054956 " " "	1,000					
054957 " " "	1,000					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
1006153 3½% 1854-55	1,000	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1902	Bank of Bombay	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 27-6-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
1008198 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1899	Meherjee Dhunjee-bhoy Kharsa.	$\frac{901}{D}$, dated 12-11-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
1007173 " "	1,000					
1007392 " "	1,000					
1007463 " "	500					
103560 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1899	Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, III Lahore Division, behalf of Jamsetjee's sons.	$\frac{927}{D}$, dated 17-11-05	Ditto.
103629 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1902	The Honv. Secy. Gujrat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.	$\frac{930}{D}$, dated 17-11-06	Ditto.
107623 " "	1,000					
101703 " "	500	Sarat Chander Mitter	June 30, 1903	Moty Lal Mitter	$\frac{971}{D}$, dated 1-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
101706 " "	100	Benoy Krista Hazra		D. Gura Bheema Row.	$\frac{508}{D}$, dated 28-10-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
103092 " "	1,000	Elisetti Seshiah Setty	June 30, 1903			
100837 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1896	Alibai Erachshah Karanjwala.	$\frac{717}{D}$, dated 4-12-07	Ditto.
100750 " "	500					
101747 " "	500	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1904	Soorajini Dasi, Administratrix to the estate of Doodga Churn Kassyby.	$\frac{1001}{D}$, dated 21-3-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
101748 " "	500	Hari Dass Sreemany				
104706 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Sham Lal Sen, Guardian of Kumudini Dasi (minor).	$\frac{106}{D}$, dated 21-5-03	Ditto.
103785 " "	2,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1903	Ramini Kumar Das	$\frac{109}{D}$, dated 21-5-08	Ditto.
101781 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1902	Aukhoy Kumar Das	$\frac{152}{D}$, dated 4-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
101762 " "	1,000					
101722 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Aukhoy Kumar Das	$\frac{152}{D}$, dated 4-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
101768 " "	1,000					
101791 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Aukhoy Kumar Das	$\frac{152}{D}$, dated 4-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
101781 " "	500					
106995 " "	500	Tabitha Forrester	June 30, 1896	Tabitha Forrester	$\frac{357}{D}$, dated 13-7-08	Ditto.
1021751 " "	500	Jehangir Mancherji Patel	June 30, 1904	Shavakshaw Pestonji Acharwala.	$\frac{447}{D}$, dated 20-7-08	Ditto.
102792 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027399 " "	1,000					
1027400 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027401 " "	1,000					
1027402 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027403 " "	1,000					
1027404 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027405 " "	1,000					
1027406 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027407 " "	1,000					
1027408 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027409 " "	1,000					
1027410 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027411 " "	1,000					
1027412 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027413 " "	1,000					
1027414 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027415 " "	1,000					
1027416 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027417 " "	1,000					
1027418 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027419 " "	1,000					
1027420 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027421 " "	1,000					
1027422 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027423 " "	1,000					
1027424 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027425 " "	1,000					
1027426 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027427 " "	1,000					
1027428 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027429 " "	1,000					
1027430 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027431 " "	1,000					
1027432 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027433 " "	1,000					
1027434 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027435 " "	1,000					
1027436 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027437 " "	1,000					
1027438 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027439 " "	1,000					
1027440 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027441 " "	1,000					
1027442 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027443 " "	1,000					
1027444 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027445 " "	1,000					
1027446 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027447 " "	1,000					
1027448 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027449 " "	1,000					
1027450 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027451 " "	1,000					
1027452 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027453 " "	1,000					
1027454 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027455 " "	1,000					
1027456 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027457 " "	1,000					
1027458 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027459 " "	1,000					
1027460 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027461 " "	1,000					
1027462 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027463 " "	1,000					
1027464 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027465 " "	1,000					
1027466 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027467 " "	1,000					
1027468 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027469 " "	1,000					
1027470 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027471 " "	1,000					
1027472 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027473 " "	1,000					
1027474 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027475 " "	1,000					
1027476 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027477 " "	1,000					
1027478 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027479 " "	1,000					
1027480 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027481 " "	1,000					
1027482 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027483 " "	1,000					
1027484 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027485 " "	1,000					
1027486 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027487 " "	1,000					
1027488 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027489 " "	1,000					
1027490 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027491 " "	1,000					
1027492 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027493 " "	1,000					
1027494 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027495 " "	1,000					
1027496 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027497 " "	1,000					
1027498 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027499 " "	1,000					
1027500 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027501 " "	1,000					
1027502 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027503 " "	1,000					
1027504 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027505 " "	1,000					
1027506 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027507 " "	1,000					
1027508 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027509 " "	1,000					
1027510 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027511 " "	1,000					
1027512 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027513 " "	1,000					
1027514 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027515 " "	1,000					
1027516 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027517 " "	1,000					
1027518 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027519 " "	1,000					
1027520 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027521 " "	1,000					
1027522 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027523 " "	1,000					
1027524 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027525 " "	1,000					
1027526 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027527 " "	1,000					
1027528 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027529 " "	1,000					
1027530 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027531 " "	1,000					
1027532 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027533 " "	1,000					
1027534 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027535 " "	1,000					
1027536 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027537 " "	1,000					
1027538 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	$\frac{1122}{D}$, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
1027539 " "	1,000					
1027540 " "	1,000					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of in which Security was first mentioned.
	R					
264758 4% 1865	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673, dated 7-7-96	March 6, 1896
234601 " "	1,000	Bama Sundari Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	472, dated 27-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
236970 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mghun Mookerjee.	993, dated 29-1-99	Aug. 6, 1899
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreenutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1109, dated 30-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900
035763 " "	500	G. H. Blaquiere Exr. of S. Blaquiere	May 1, 1893	Braja Bala Dabi alias Brojo Kumari Dabi, certificate-holder in the estate of Srinath Mukerjee.	376, dated 6-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904
037855 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Saboojee				
060874 " "	500	Moltan Chand	Nov. 1, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905
060875 " "	500					
156422 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	Nov. 1, 1882	Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni.	723, dated 10-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907
187265 " "	500	Deb Nath reemany	May 1, 1884	Russick Lal Mullick	824, dated 5-2-07	Aug. 17, 1907
234054 " "	100	Bhicajee Nowrosji	Nov. 1, 1892	Sowchand Premjee and Nemchand Vasso, Survivors of Labhire Chaturbhaj, Liladhar Devchand, Premjee Soonderjee and Maneekchand Devchand, by their constituted attorney Nanhal Parvaram.	1297, dated 4-3-07	Ditto.
B001159 " "	100	Pallonjee Dadaahoy				
B001161 " "	100	Edujee Kanga				
B001162 " "	100					
B001163 " "	100					
114607 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1884	Nana Shiawaji, Administrator of Shiawapa Nursoo.	214, dated 3-6-07	Ditto.
114608 " "	500	Grace Thompson Executrix of Frederick Thompson.				
153624 " "	500					
208728 " "	500	Tar'ni Churn Ghose	Nov. 1, 1889	Butta Kristo Addy and Baiye Chand Addy, Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy	742, dated 22-7-07	Feb. 22, 1908
318715 " "	2,000	Bhag'rathibai Bhosekar	Nov. 1, 1891	Govind Anant Bhosekar, certificate-holder, estate Bhag'rathibai.	607, dated 30-10-07	Ditto.
212466 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General.	Nov. 1, 1889	Syed Ali Zamin	817, dated 27-11-08	Feb. 13, 1909
338987 " "	500					
338988 " "	500					
B008339 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1893	Chutkojee	1155, dated 18-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909
B008345 " "	500					
B008346 " "	500					
B139141 " "	1,000	Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1888	Hurukhbai and Huteverbai	Debt 374, dated 28-7-11	Feb. 17, 1911
024223 3½% "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900
049951 " "	500	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chandra Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1899	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chunder Chatterjee	740, dated 13-9-04	Feb. 18, 1905
049931 " "	1,000					
100232 " "	1,000	Annapoornabai Wakenkar.	Nov. 1, 1889	Annapoornabai Wakenkar.	1064, dated 21-12-04	Ditto.
109233 " "	1,000					
100334 " "	1,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1897	Sreenutty Karmad Kaminikar.	324, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906
094839 " "	500					
025259 " "	500	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.	May 1, 1896	Kedar Nath Ghosh	340, dated 15-7-05	Ditto.
068053 " "	1,000	Sashadhar Mukerjee				
073122 " "	500	Comptroller General		The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow, on behalf of Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram.	358, dated 22-7-05	Ditto.
095240 " "	500	Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram.	Nov. 1, 1900			
080062 " "	500	Hurry Singh				
055321 " "	500	Annapurna Dassie and Gosto Lal Sen.	Nov. 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sain, Administrator, estate Gosto Lal Sen.	582, dated 12-9-05	Ditto.
B001454 " "	100	Deepchand Nalshund	Nov. 1, 1895	Rastomjee Shapurji Bhowmagary.	1109, dated 20-2-06	Aug. 11, 1906
146457 " "	500	Bepin Behary Mookerjee	Nov. 1, 1902	Bepin Behary Mookerjee.	87, dated 23-4-06	Ditto.

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	R					
1032 3½% 1865	500	Jadu Pati Banerjee	May 1, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	804, dated 11-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
713 " "	500					
430 " "	500					
707 " "	500					
111 " "	1,000	V. Venkatroya	May 1, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchand.	841, dated 23-10-06	Ditto.
6344 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
220 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901	Rajobala Debi, certificate-holder in the estate of Surendra Nath Ganguli.	1029, dated 7-12-06	Ditto.
321 " "	500					
317 " "	500					
531 " "	100					
222 " "	500	Ram Kristo Mookerjee	May 1, 1903	Moty Lal Mittar	93, dated 1-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
503 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Nolin Kumari Debi.	247, dated 15-6-07	Ditto.
508 " "	500					
559 " "	500	Sir S. Ramasamy Moddler, C.I.E.	May 1, 1901	B. Muneswamy Pillay.	279, dated 29-6-07	Ditto.
				Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nanilal Roy, minors.	538, dated 26-9-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
742 " "	500	Troylucko Nath Roy	Nov. 1, 1902			
84 " "	1,000	Nistarini Debi	May 1, 1903	Nistarini Debi	604, dated 29-10-07	Ditto.
1613 " "	100	Sorabjee Framjee	May 1, 1902	Ranchhoddas Jiwan-	747, dated 14-12-07	Ditto.
210 " "	100	Hargovandas Poonumchand.				
32 " "	5,000	Tincurry Devi	May 1, 1896	Poorna Chunder Ganguli, Administrator to the estate of Tincurry Devi.	890, dated 4-2-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
59 " "	1,000					
21 " "	100	Janhoba Monsee Dassi	Nov. 1, 1902	Soudamini Dassi, certificate-holder, estate Janhoba Moni Dasse.	5, dated 1-4-08	Ditto.
23 " "	100					
23 " "	100					
156 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1900	Mancherjee Meherwanji Mulla Firoze, Executor of Meherwanji Shapoorji Mulla Firoze.	341, dated 3-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
258 " "	1,000					
32 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1903	Akhyo Kumar Das	353, dated 4-7-08	Ditto.
33 " "	1,000					
35 " "	500	Thomas Richard Lardner.	Nov. 1, 1904	Thomas Richard Lardner.	468, dated 5-8-08	Ditto.
70 " "	500					
11 " "	500	Chugondas and Co.	May 1, 1905	Chrimbhoy Jeevjee	602, dated 16-10-08	Ditto.
565 " "	1,000					
10 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1900	Rabi Sahai	712, dated 22-10-08	Ditto.
11587 " "	500	Bai Ruttonbai J. Chennai	Nov. 1, 1902	Ruttonbai Jehangirji Chinoy.	955, dated 16-1-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
10 " "	8,500	The Receiver, High Court, Bengal.	May 1, 1904	Lal Behary Dutt	135, dated 12-5-09	Ditto.
10 " "	8,500					
10 " "	5,000					
10 " "	1,400					
10 " "	2,000	Jannendra Nath Mukerjee	May 1, 1903	Kadambini Ganguli.	138, dated 12-5-09	Ditto.
10 " "	500					
10 " "	1,000	Bhuban Mohini Dasi, Administratrix of Rohmesh Chunder Ghose.	May 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose, Administrator to the estate of Rohmesh Chunder Ghose.	196, dated 2-6-09	Ditto.
10 " "	500					
1016 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1902	Shapurji Byramji Katrak.	522, dated 14-9-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
10 " "	5,000	Rajobala Dabee	Nov. 1, 1904	Rishi Kesh Chatterjee	646, dated 8-11-09	Ditto.
10 " "	1,000	Ram Dai, Administratrix of Rambarose minor, empowered under Act VIII of 1890 to draw interest only.	Nov. 1, 1902	Ram Bharose	1012, dated 4-3-10	Aug. 27, 1910.
10 " "	500					
10 " "	100					
10 " "	1,000					
10 " "	2,000	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1905	Bagala Suddari Dassy.	262, dated 28-6-10	Ditto.
10 " "	100					
10 " "	500	Abinash Chandra Ghosh	May 1, 1903	Surendra Nath Roy, Administrator, estate Abinash Chandra Ghosh.	264, dated 28-6-10	Ditto.
10 " "	1,000					

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	R							
M. 015929 3½% 1865 M. 016803 " " M. 016804 " " M. 016805 " "	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	May 1, 1906	W. Komalammal, Executrix of W. Gopalachariar deceased.	$\frac{370}{D}$, dated 28-7-10 . . .	Mar. 4, 1911		
M. 008593 " " 120609 " "	500 1,000	The Madras Railway Company. Hari Das Sreemany .	May 1, 1907 May 1, 1906	G. W. Sawday, or D. A. Rees, either or survivor. Saroj Kumar, Sudhansu Kumar and Ajit Kumar Mullick, minors through their guardian, Kshitish Chandra Sarkar.	$\frac{613}{D}$, dated 29-9-10 . . . $\frac{721}{D}$, dated 10-11-10 . . .	Ditto. Ditto.		
B039433 " "	500	The National Bank of India.	May 1, 1907 .	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjimal and Nusserwanji Rustomji and Mahomed Haniff.	$\frac{D545}{D}$, dated 14-9-11 . . .	Feb. 17, 1912		
142897 " " 157652 " "	200 1,000	The Bank of Bengal Ditto	May 1, 1907 . May 1, 1907 .	Kunja Lal Sen	$\frac{943}{D}$, dated 1-2-11 . . . $\frac{062}{D}$, dated 8-2-11 . . .	Ditto. Ditto.		
187233 " "	100	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1906	Jogindra Nath Samaddar.	$\frac{1090}{D}$, dated 28-2-11 . . .	Ditto.		
165366 " " 160370 " "	1,000 500	Bachni The Administrator General, Bengal.	May 1, 1906 May 1, 1907	Sreemuty Monindra Mohini Bosa.	$\frac{1108}{D}$, dated 25-3-11 . . .	Ditto.		
088902 " " 200037 " "	500 500	The Bank of Bengal Ditto	Nov. 1, 1907					
118097 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1904	A. W. Pim . . .	$\frac{63}{D}$, dated 24-4-11 . . .	Ditto.		
181595 " " Bom. 8289 " "	200 1,000	Comptroller General	May 1, 1906 .	Gobind Lal . . .	$\frac{93}{D}$, dated 27-4-11 . . .	Ditto.		
" 8210 " " " 8291 " " " 8292 " " " 8293 " "	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Nov. 1, 1895	Purshotam Kalidas, survivor of Bai Parwati, Matichand, Hira Chand, and Nanabhai Talukchand.	$\frac{91}{D}$, dated 27-4-11 . . .	Ditto.		
170495 " " 103702 " " 134566 " " 100866 " "	1,500 1,000 500 1,000			Gobind Lal Ray, surviving Executor of Bholanath Shaha Gosain Das Ghosh .	May 1, 1908 Nov. 1, 1906	Tincowry Dass, Administratrix to the estate of Bholanath Shaha. Sm. Brajabala Dass.	'Debt, 295 $\frac{1099}{D}$, dated 7-7-11 . . . $\frac{Debt., 620}{1091}$, dated 24-10-11 . . .	Ditto. Ditto.
175651 " "	300			Bank of Bengal . .	Nov. 1, 1905	Mrs. Fanny Fischer	$\frac{Debt, 651}{1097}$, dated 27-10-11 . . .	Ditto.
000161 5% 1872 Non-transferable Treasury Note. 002275 4½% 1879	500 1,100			Vinayak Jogeshwar Ghooi, Manager, Vithal Rukhami Mandir of Nagpur. Kamini Debi . . .	July 16, 1900 Sep. 15, 1880	Vinayak Jogeshwar Ghui. Sm. Basanta Kumari Debi, certificate-holder, estate Kamini Debi.	$\frac{1080}{D}$, dated 31-3-10 . . . $\frac{Debt, 349}{1101}$, dated 12-7-11 . . .	Aug. 27, 1910 Feb. 17, 1912
039004 " " 039005 " " 039094 " " 060277 " "	100 100 100 1,500	Agra Bank, Limited .	Sep. 16, 1882	Hurukhbhai . . . Hurcooverbhai . . .	$\frac{D 374}{1089}$, dated 2-4-11 . . .	Ditto.		
008776 R 4% 1879	500			Bunsi Lal Abeerchand .	July 16, 1874	Mr. Henry Payne, Derivative Executor to the estate of Revd. William Vallance.	$\frac{Debt, 410}{1092}$, dated 5-8-11 . . .	Ditto.
055431 " " 062887 " " 085202 " "	500 500 500			Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot. Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy. Comptroller General .	Jan. 16, 1876 July 16, 1887 Sep. 16, 1889	P. Durgashellum Modaliar. Bhogaon Dass . . . Atmaram Damodher	1, dated 18-2-82 . . . 29, dated 15-12-87 . . . $\frac{434}{D}$, dated 25-7-92 . . .	Jan. 28, 1883 Jan. 28, 1888 Feb. 11, 1892
002544 3½% 1879 002694 " "	500 500			Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Masumdar.	July 16, 1899	Seths Diakaram Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	$\frac{26}{D}$, dated 6-4-00 . . .	Aug. 11, 1904
009049 " "	1,200	Lalibhai Dalpatbhai, Vadi-lal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	July 16, 1901	Kamal Kamini Dasi certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Masumdar.	$\frac{1007}{D}$, dated 6-12-04 . . .	Feb. 18, 1905		
Bom. 2174 " " M002577 " " M002474 " " M002466 " " B006969 " " B006970 " " B006971 " "	800 1,000 1,000 1,000 100 100 100	Mankarbai . . . The Bank of Madras . Purshotamdas Karsandas Malji and Ramkore, his wife, or either.	Jan. 16, 1903	Lalibhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai. Pragji Kapoorchand	$\frac{756}{D}$, dated 8-11-05 . . . $\frac{847}{D}$, dated 23-10-06 . . .	Feb. 24, 1906 Feb. 16, 1907		

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	₹								
012289 3½ 1879	100	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1901	B. Muneswamy Pillay.	$\frac{279}{D}$, dated 29-6-07	Aug. 17, 1907.			
012290 " "	100								
012291 " "	100								
012292 " "	100								
012403 " "	100								
012404 " "	100								
012405 " "	100								
012406 " "	100	The Bank of Madras	July 16, 1897	Narayan Postoba, Administrator of Luxmibai.	$\frac{715}{D}$, dated 3-12-07	Feb. 22, 1908.			
012915 " "	500								
012681 " "	400								
Moo3379 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	July 16, 1897	Narayan Postoba, Administrator of Luxmibai.	$\frac{715}{D}$, dated 3-12-07	Feb. 22, 1908.			
Moo3380 " "	500								
Boo2674 " "	100								
Boo2675 " "	100								
009553 " "	1,000	Ram Dai, Administrator of Rambharose, minor, empowered under Act VIII of 1890 to draw interest only.	Jan. 16, 1903	Ram Bharose	$\frac{1012}{D}$, dated 4-3-10	Aug. 27, 1910.			
009554 " "	1,000								
009555 " "	1,000								
009556 " "	1,000								
009557 " "	1,000								
009558 " "	2,000								
009559 " "	3,000								
009560 " "	4,000	Behari Lal Chuckerbutty.	Dec. 31, 1895	Kader Nath Ghosh	$\frac{340}{D}$, dated 15-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.			
009561 " "	4,000								
017356 " 1893-94	500	Sham Sagor Mookerjee	Dec. 31, 1894	Sam Sagor Mookerjee.	$\frac{31}{D}$, dated 10-4-07	Aug. 17, 1907.			
017357 " "	500								
014743 " "	100								
018132 " "	1,000	Madhorao, Manager for the temple Lukmee Narain Swamy at Titurghat in District of Raipur.	Sept. 1, 1896	Madho Rao, Manager of the temple Luchme Narain Swamy at Titurghat, Raipur District.	$\frac{274}{D}$, dated 30-6-10	Aug. 27, 1910.			
021141 3½ 1900-01	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	$\frac{804}{D}$, dated 11-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907.			
021142 " "	1,000								
021143 " "	1,000								
021144 " "	1,000								
021145 " "	1,000								
021146 " "	1,000								
021147 " "	1,000								
021148 " "	1,000								
021294 " "	500								
013454 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah	Dec. 31, 1902	Sukhoda Dasi	$\frac{885}{D}$, dated 7-11-06	Ditto.			
018322 " "	500	The Bank of Calcutta, Ltd.	Dec. 31, 1902	Sarat Bala Debi, certificate-holder, estate Upendra Nath Roy.	$\frac{1140}{D}$, dated 12-1-07	Aug. 17, 1907.			
015917 " "	500								
012622 " "	500								
002511 " "	500								
031199 " "	1,000								
043507 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	Dec. 31, 1904	Khirda Sundari Dassi.	$\frac{90}{D}$, dated 24-4-08	Aug. 15, 1908.			
032584 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1904	Akhoy Kumar Das	$\frac{353}{D}$, dated 4-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.			
038943 " "	500								
038944 " "	500	Prasad Das Boral and Brothers.	Dec. 31, 1904	Nriitya Lal Basak	$\frac{61}{D}$, dated 21-4-10	Aug. 27, 1910.			
027918 " "	1,000	P. G. and W. Sawoo	June 30, 1905						
027954 " "	1,000	Prasad Das Boral and Brothers.							
027955 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah							
012817 " "	1,000	Abinash Chandra Ghosh	June 30, 1903	Poora Scondari Dasi Surendra Nath Roy, Administrator, estate Abinash Chandra Ghosh.	$\frac{264}{D}$, dated 28-6-10	Ditto.			
014666 " "	500								
019022 " "	25,000	Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1905	Syed Mohammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	$\frac{344}{D}$, dated 21-7-10	Mar. 4, 1911.			
027645 " "	5,000								
012050 " "	2,000	Binoy Krishna Hazrah	June 30, 1907	Kalidas Das, Administrator, estate Rani Moni Dasi, alias Rani Sundari Dasi.	$\frac{451}{D}$, dated 22-8-10	Ditto.			
028741 " "	1,000								
060207 " "	1,000								
059996 " "	500	The Russo Chinese Bank.	June 30, 1907						
05395 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1907	Abdul Cader	$\frac{755}{D}$, dated 24-11-10	Ditto.			
063952 " "	1,000								
002175 " "	100								
Boo5409 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	June 30, 1904	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjimal and Nussurwanji Rustomji and Mahomed Haniff.	$\frac{960}{D}$, dated 8-2-11	Feb. 17, 1912.			
Boo10868 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1905		$\frac{Debts, 545}{30 of 1911}$, dated 14-9-11	Ditto.			

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	R					
028293 3½% 1900-01	500	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1903	Chhonee Lal Dass, Certificate-holder Estate Netto Lal Das.	Debt, 550, dated 15-9-01.	Feb. 17, 1912.
028934 " "	100	Ditto			984	
022484 " "	100	Ditto				
028139 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany				
045227 " "	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 190	Sm. Kattiyani Dassie	Debt, 657, dated 28-10-11.	Ditto
045230 " "	1,000				1007	
079319 " "	500	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1906	Upendra Nath Mukerjee.	Debt, 746, dated 25-11-11.	Ditto.
014173 3% 1896-97	500	Prasanna Kamar Mitra.	Dec. 31, 1898	Prasanna Kumar Mitra.	1130, dated 4-2-03.	Aug. 15, 1903.
040968 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1900	Bepin Behary Mukerjee.	87, dated 23-4-06.	Aug. 11, 1906.
020041 " "	1,000	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	Dec. 31, 1899	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	728, dated 13-9-06.	Feb. 16, 1907.
025899 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1901	Sarat Kumar Das.	875, dated 5-11-06.	Ditto.
025900 " "	1,000					
025902 " "	1,000					
025903 " "	1,000					
025904 " "	1,000					
030671 " "	500					
030672 " "	500					
030673 " "	500					
029512 " "	500	Maheshari Debi, Administratrix of Mati Lal Banerji.	June 30, 1902	Panchanand Banerjee.	958, dated 26-11-06.	Ditto.
028658 " "	500					
007251 " "	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt.	June 30, 1900	Airidhari Lal Roy.	1126, dated 10-1-07.	Aug. 17, 1907.
028824 " "	1,000	Kassy Deen Singh.	June 30, 1904	Debee Charan Sing.	163, dated 22-5-07.	Ditto.
008311 " "	500	Koorja Lal Addy.	Dec. 31, 1899	Nogendra Bala Debe.	173, dated 23-5-07.	Ditto.
008312 " "	500					
008314 " "	500					
022448 " "	500	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh.	Dec. 31, 1902	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh.	447, dated 24-8-07.	Feb. 22, 1908.
022266 " "	500					
008802 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ltd.	Dec. 31, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Mukhan Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors.	538, dated 26-9-07.	Ditto.
005636 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1902	Nistarini Debi.	604, dated 24-10-07.	Feb. 22, 1908.
026190 " "	500					
042233 " "	500					
025435 " "	5,000	Shiv Sinhi.	Dec. 31, 1899	Manek Lal Ghellabhoy.	82, dated 24-4-09.	Aug. 14, 1909.
025436 " "	5,000					
030582 " "	500					
014179 " "	500	Ajab Coomary Dass.	Dec. 31, 1897	The Divisional Supply Officer, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Labha Mull.	515, dated 13-9-09.	Feb. 5, 1910.
029781 " "	1,000	Nahar Singh.	Dec. 31, 1897	Kanal Lal Haldar, Administrator, estate Ajab Coomary Dass.	070, dated 22-2-10.	Aug. 27, 1910.
031086 " "	100	Prosad Das Boral and Brothers.	June 30, 1904	Mohindar Singh, certificate-holder, estate Nahar Singh.	1010, dated 4-3-10.	Ditto.
044202 " "	100	Hari Lal Sanyal.				
048611 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General				
006351 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1904	Hari Lal Sanyal.	54, dated 19-4-10.	Ditto.
037167 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1905	Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu.	276, dated 30-6-10.	Ditto.
037168 " "	1,000			Syed Mohammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	344, dated 21-7-10.	March 4, 1911.
M003245 " "	10,000	Secretary to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.	June 30, 1908	H. H. Sri. Visianagaram Maharaj Kumarika Appala Kondaya Sri Maharani of Rewa, Vizianagaram.	Debt, 703, dated 13-11-11.	Feb. 17, 1912.
042041 " "	500	The Comptroller General.	Dec. 31, 1902	Lachman Das.	19 of 1911	
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture	1,000	Chonbay Sadhari Lal.	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore.	042, dated 1-2-11.	Ditto.
					700, dated 18-8-94.	Feb. 23, 1895.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
000873 4% Cawnpur-Achnayra section of the R. M. Ry. Debenture.	100	Pearey Lal . . .	Jan. 1, 1904 .	Pearey Lal . . .	$\frac{68}{D}$, dated 24-4-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
066427 4% 1842-43	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1886	Rai Narasinha Dutt Bahadur.	$\frac{452}{D}$, dated 11-8-05 . .	Feb. 24, 1906.
068034 " "	1,000	} The Bank of Bengal . .	Feb. 1, 1887	Nara Sinha Dutt . .	$\frac{74}{D}$, dated 23-4-07 . .	Aug. 17, 1907.
068035 " "	1,000					
149376 " "	500		} Kalley Nath Mukerji . .	} Feb. 1, 1886	Mahamaya Debi and Prasad Moyee Debi, administrators, estate Kally Nath Mukerji.	$\frac{89}{D}$, dated 27-4-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
149377 " "	500					
†Bom. 8791 3½% "	500	The Bank of Bombay .	Aug. 1, 1897	Nensee Anand . .	$\frac{243}{D}$, dated 14-9-06 . .	Feb. 16, 1907.
†095844 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	} Feb. 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Calcutta.	$\frac{993}{D}$, dated 30-11-06 . .	Ditto.
†072728 " "	100	Brindaban Chunder Dutt				
†065655 " "	100	Shuma Podo Sreemany .	Dec. 31, 1903	Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Ajmer.	$\frac{165}{D}$, dated 22-5-07 . .	Aug. 17, 1907.
†081354 " 1854-55	500	Devendra Nath Bhattacharya.				
†037579 " "	100	} Hari Das Sreemany . .	} June 30, 1899	Rustomji J. Chinal.	$\frac{872}{D}$, dated 29-10-10 . .	March 4, 1911.
†037580 " "	100					
†140223 " 1865	1,000	Port Commissioners Calcutta.				
†139450 " "	1,000	Gopal Chandra Chakrabutty.				
†137661 " "	100	} Hari Das Sreemany . .	} May 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Calcutta.	$\frac{993}{D}$, dated 30-11-06 . .	Feb. 16, 1907.
†156721 " "	100					
†154676 " "	100					
†155116 " "	100					
†155117 " "	100					
†121112 " "	5,000	Ashu Tosh Majumdar, certificate-holder, estate Mohima Chandra Majumdar.	May 1, 1903	Ashu Tosh Mazumdar.	$\frac{1015}{D}$, dated 4-12-06 . .	Ditto.
†Bom. 0908 " "	1,000	George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead.	May 1, 1902	Bai Jarbai . . .	$\frac{132}{D}$, dated 12-5-09 . .	Aug. 14, 1909.
†157483 " "	10,000	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1907	Bepin Behari Samadhar.	$\frac{690}{D}$, dated 19-11-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
†Bom. 14600 " "	100	Harmusji Rustomji Kanga.	} Nov. 1, 1907	Gurmukh Singh Mulchand Verhomal Mulchand Jethomal Dayaram.	Debt. 207 of 1911 dated 7-7-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
†Bom. 14479 " "	100	} Bank of Bombay . .				
†Bom. 14478 " "	100					
†191104 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal . .		Gurmukhrai Bhagwan Das.	$\frac{18}{D}$, dated 4-4-11 . .	Ditto.
†011265 " 1879	500	The Delhi and London Bank, Ltd.	July 16, 1902	Feroze Pestonji Salatlwallah.	$\frac{684}{D}$, dated 16-10-08 . .	Feb. 13, 1909.
†072962 " 1900-01	500	Sha Gordhandas Ranchordas.	Dec. 31, 1906	Chotalal Narotum Das.	$\frac{648}{D}$, dated 8-11-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
†067896 " "	500	Rattonji Kharshedji Wadia, Rustomji Dusabhai Sethna Bapurji Kharshedji Vacha Ghundi.	Dec. 31, 1908	C. D. Vakilna and J. C. Vatilna or either.	Debt. 167 of 1908, dated 23-5-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
†043931 3% 1896-97	500	} The Comptroller General.	Dec. 31, 1904	Mahadeo Prasad . .	$\frac{204}{D}$, dated 30-5-07 . .	Aug. 17, 1907.
†043932 " "	500					
†043933 " "	500					
†022532 " "	500	Executive Engineer, 2nd District, Jamrao Canal	June 30, 1904	Khubchand Raimal . .	$\frac{215}{D}$, dated 25-6-08 . .	Aug. 15, 1908.
†042253 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal . .	June 30, 1905	The Corporation of Calcutta.	$\frac{869}{D}$, dated 11-12-08 . .	Feb. 13, 1909.

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th August, 1912.

No. 561-F.E.—Mr. N. Sethurama Ayyar, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 16th August 1912.

No. 562-F.E.—Mr. D. N. Dutta has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 7th August 1912.

The 30th August, 1912.

No. 582-F.E.—The following reversion in the Indian Finance Department is notified :—

With effect from the 30th June 1912,

Mr. W. G. G. Bayly to revert to Class II (old scale) of the Public Works List.

No. 583-F.E.—Mr. J. S. Milne has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 17th August 1912.

No. 568-F.E.—Mr. W. A. St. Leger Kelly, Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 2 days with effect from the 13th August 1912 ;

Mr. A. C. Gupta has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Calcutta, with effect from the same date.

Mr. A. L. Bose, an Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office with effect from the same date and until further orders.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 30th August, 1912.

No. 569-F.E.—Mr. J. A. Shaw, an Accountant in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 5th June 1912 and until further orders.

H. F. HOWARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th August, 1912.

No. 1032-Accts.—The following officiating appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

1.—From the 20th June 1912, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain L. F. G. S. Wyld's combined leave.

Captain H. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain E. D. S. Robertson, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

11.—From the 14th July 1912, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Scott's combined leave and Major E. H. Payne's appointment as officiating Controller of Military Accounts.

Major J. H. Hudson, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class.

Major R. de S. Dudgeon, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Captain H. C. Szczepanski, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain R. Prince, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain J. S. Graham, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

No. 1034-Accts.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. J. G. H. T. Walker, B.A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, (Medical Certificate) for six months.

W. H. MICHAEL,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 31st August, 1912.

No. 6549-61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Liverpool Victoria Insurance Corporation, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, Cap. 49).

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 31st August, 1912.

No. 6584-2.—Mr. A. S. Judge, Collector in Class I of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days with effect from the 17th September 1912, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th August, 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 830.—The undermentioned Native Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 7th March 1912 :—

- No. 1427, M. A. Narayanasami Nayudu.
- No. 1428, N. Ramunni.
- No. 1429, J. Virabhadrasami.
- No. 1430, Muhammad Olivulla Mahajir.
- No. 1431, T. G. Krishnasami Pillai.
- No. 1432, T. Jayaram Chetti.
- No. 1433, A. M. Alagiasami.
- No. 1434, M. Sesha Reddi.
- No. 1435, P. Gouripati.
- No. 1436, P. Janardana Reddi.
- No. 1437, P. T. Varadarajulu Nayakar.
- No. 1438, R. Krishna Singh.
- No. 1439, C. Govindan.
- No. 1440, Muhammad Usman.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

ABOR.

No. 831.—In the last line of paragraph 47 of the despatch from Major-General H. Bower, C.B., published in Army Department Notification No 480, dated the 23rd May 1912, for "Conductor J. Ballen, 26th Mule Corps", read "Sub-Conductor J. Ballin, 26th Mule Corps".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 832.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette", dated the 6th August 1912, pages 5854 and 5856.

* * * * *

War Office,
6th August 1912.

* * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Second Lieutenants from Unattached List Territorial Force, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 5th September 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 7th August 1912 :—

Arthur Friedrich Rawson Lumby.

William Campion Cooper.

Robert Ross Ewing.

Reginald Courtenay Hulton Woodhouse.

Malcolm Edward Crane.

Alexander Sutherland Mackay.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 833.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

25th August 1912.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Olof Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E., Supernumerary List.

Henry William Richard Senior, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Ernest Stanley Hall, 47th Sikhs.

Frederick William Charles Turner, 20th Deccan Horse.

Ernest Joseph Macfarlane Wood, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Walter Dickens Daunt, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Frank Lloyd Vincent, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Harry Alexander Moore, 36th Sikhs.

Walter George Hodgson, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Robert Montresor Lewis, Supernumerary List.

Alfred Carnac Watson, 11th Rajputs.

Theodore Charles MacKenzie Trower Hogg, 8th Cavalry.

Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., Supernumerary List.

John Walter Beresford Merewether, Supernumerary List.

William George Grey, Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

30th August 1912.

Kenneth Buchanan McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 834.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Nanak-chand (E) to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 669, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Haribans Lal (E) to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Raja Ram, superannuated ; with effect from the 2nd August 1912.

(E) Passed in English.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 835.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Jacob Pike, Overseer, Examination, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, to be Commissary, *seconded*,

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Andrew William Underwood to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Duggan to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

Conductor Edwin Jones to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain James Lonergan, retired ; with effect from the 4th July 1912.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 836.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar Alahdad Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated the 15th June 1912.

No. 837.—The following promotions are made :—

18th King George's Own Lancers.

Risaldar Gul Mawaz Khan to be Risaldar-Major and Ressaidar Malik Ahmadyar Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Malik Fazl Medhi Khan, deceased ; with effect from the 21st July 1912.

24th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Jhanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kehar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 31st July 1912.

92nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Chandan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Pohn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhanga Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1912.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 838.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to confer a Good Service Pension of £100 per annum on the undermentioned officer :—

FROM THE 26TH FEBRUARY 1912 IN THE ROOM OF GENERAL SIR A. TAYLOR, G.C.B., R.E., DECEASED.

Major-General Sir J. R. L. Macdonald, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E.

Commissions.

Lieutenant, 22nd February 1882.

Captain, 7th June 1890.

Brevet Major, 5th January 1895.

Major, 6th August 1899.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th January 1899.

Brevet Colonel, 29th November 1900.

Colonel, 7th January 1905.

Major-General, 11th April 1908.

Appointments.

Posted to Indian Establishment, 26th November 1884.

Arrived in India, 25th December 1884.

Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 18th February 1885 to 22nd May 1888.

Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, 23rd May 1888.

Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), 1st April 1889.

Employed with Kabul-Peshawar and Zhob Valley Surveys, 1st November 1889 to 2nd November 1890.

Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (permanent), 3rd November 1890.

Services lent to East African Company for survey of Mombassa-Nyanza Railway, 26th August 1891 to 18th July 1892.

Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, 19th July 1892.

Employed at Headquarters, Director-General of Military Works, 30th December 1894 to 8th July 1895.

Attended Course at School of Military Engineering, Chatham, and employed under Foreign Office, 7th March 1896 to 30th October 1899.

Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, 11th April 1897.

Special duty at Aldershot, 1st February 1900 to 11th August 1900.

Director of Ballooning and Railways, China Field Force, 12th August 1900 to 29th October 1900.

Officiating Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District, 13th February 1902 to 14th July 1902.

Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta District, 15th July 1902 to 10th October 1903.

Commanding, Sikkim-Tibet Mission, 11th October 1903 to 21st December 1904.

Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta-Peshin Sub-District, 22nd December 1904 to 6th January 1905.

Commanding, Presidency Brigade, 7th January 1905 to 30th June 1907.

Commanding, Lucknow Infantry Brigade, 1st July 1907 to 13th November 1908.

Commanding, Belgaum Brigade, 14th November 1908 to 6th January 1909.

Unemployed, 7th January 1909 to 17th December 1909.

General Officer Commanding, Mauritius, 18th December 1909 to 19th January 1912.

Unemployed, 20th January 1912.

War Services and Rewards.

Hazara Expedition, 1888.—Mentioned in Despatches. Medal with Clasp.

Uganda, 1891-2-3.—Imperial British East Africa Company's Medal.

Unyoro Expedition, 1893-94.—2nd Class Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. Brevet of Major. Medal.

Uganda, 1897-98.—In command of operations, September 1897 to May 1898, including action of Lubwa's Hill, Usogo, siege of Lubwa's and several engagements, also in operations against Mwanga, January 1898, and engagement of Kizalera and in operations Lake Choga and engagement of Kijjembo. Mentioned in Despatches. Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Medal with two Clasps.

China, 1900.—On Staff. Director of Balloons and Director of Railways. Despatches. *London Gazette*, 13th September 1901. Brevet of Colonel. Medal.

Tibet, 1903-04.—In command of the troops. Action at Niani. Operations at and around Gyantse, march to Lhasa. Despatches. *London Gazette*, 13th December 1904. Medal with Clasp. K.C.I.E.

Companion of the Order of the Bath, 16th January 1900.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 839.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

No. 22 Seppy (Lance-Naick) Kesha Rawat, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of an attack by outlaws on a caravan at the Chubarkhel Dhana Pass, Zhob, on the 14th May 1912. The outlaws had climbed the steep rocky side of the pass and entrenched themselves, about fifty feet above the road level, behind rocks and sangars, thus commanding the road along which the caravan had to pass. When the advanced party of

the escort, consisting of ten men at intervals of fifteen yards, arrived within one hundred yards of the outlaws' position, the latter opened fire killing the two leading sepoys. The eight men remaining at once took up positions behind the only cover available which was a parapet at the side of the road about a foot high, but immediately afterwards the Naick in command was wounded. Sepoy Kesha Rawat then practically took command and maintained the party in their position for over five hours under a continuous and at times very heavy fire, until assistance arrived. His coolness, self-reliance and fine example not only encouraged the men with him, but resulted in keeping the outlaws from descending from their positions and destroying the convoy.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 840.—Captain George Christopher Brooke Musgrave, 90th Punjabis, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 8th August 1912.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 841.—The following officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Brevet Colonel Alexander Hamilton,—11th August 1912.

Brevet Colonel Stewart Douglas Gordon,—21st September 1912.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 842.—The undermentioned departmental officer, with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Commissary and Honorary Captain James Lonergan,—4th July 1912.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 843.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Stewart Cooper, v.d., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Colonel with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st April 1912.

JUDICIAL.

No. 844.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Rules published in Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, for the enrolling officers specified in items (xiv) and (xvi) of Rule 7 (A), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(xiv) The deputy or assistant director of medical services of a division or brigade.

(xvi) The deputy assistant director of medical services (mobilisation) of a division.”

No. 845.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., Cap. 58) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to paragraph 155 of the Rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India, published in Army Department Notification No. 921, dated the 20th November 1908 :—

“ On the release of a Naval offender, serving in the second class for conduct, the officer in charge shall report definitely to the Commanding Officer of the offender's ship whether he considers the man deserving of the privilege of being allowed to count the time spent in detention towards restoration to the first class for conduct ”.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th August 1912.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 14th and 26th August 1912 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
110th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment). Attached to Supply and Transport Corps.	Captain Thomas Charles Lethbridge.	21st August 1912.	Madras	...	
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon George Norton D'Santos.	11th August 1912.	Maymyo	...	
Ditto	Assistant Surgeon Christian Frederick Theodore Cartner.	18th August 1912.	Bangalore	...	

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th August 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 54.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 51, dated the 11th August 1911, the undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 1st September 1911 :—

Lieutenant A. G. Maundrell, Royal Indian Marine.

Sub-Lieutenant W. A. Galbraith, Royal Indian Marine.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th August, 1912.

No. 151.—Mr. J. Woodside, Superintending Engineer, is on return from leave appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay.

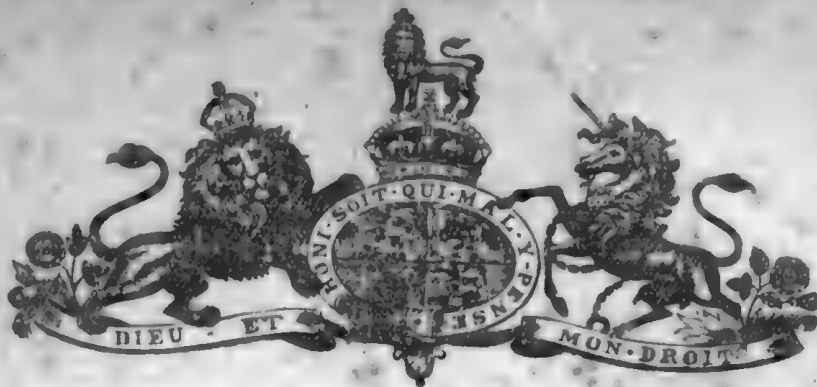
No. 152.—With reference to Notification No. 151, dated 29th August 1912, Major R. S. Muter, R.E., Executive Engineer and Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, is on relief by Mr. Woodside transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The 30th August, 1912.

No. 153.—Major G. R. Hearn, R.E., Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Khandwa-Akola-Hingoli Railway Survey, is on the completion of the Survey posted to the North Western Railway in his substantive capacity as Executive Engineer.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 36. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th September, 1912.

No. 1657.—Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C.V.O., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been placed on special duty in that Department, with effect from the 22nd August 1912.

No. 1659.—Mr. V. Dawson, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been appointed to be Deputy Secretary substantively *pro tempore* in that Department, with effect from the 22nd August 1912, during the absence on special duty of Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C.V.O., C.I.E., and until further orders.

The 5th September, 1912.

No. 1677.—Rai Sahib Abinas Chandra Koar, a Superintendent in the Home Department, has been placed on special duty in that Department, with effect from the 22nd August 1912.

No. 1678.—In consequence of the deputation of Rai Sahib Abinas Chandra Koar, a Superintendent in the Home Department, on special duty in that Department with effect from the 22nd August 1912, the following promotions with effect from the same date are notified :—

Mr. H. C. Marsden to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Raman Mohan Ganguli, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 6th September, 1912.

No. 1687.—Mr. C. C. Lewis has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 27th October 1912.

JAILS.

The 4th September, 1912.

No. 281.—Home Department notification No. 369-(P. B.), dated the 6th August 1912, amending the date of commencement of the privilege leave granted to Captain F. A. Barker, I.M.S., Superintendent of Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, in the Home Department notification No. 286, dated the 1st June 1912, is hereby cancelled.

No. 282.—In the Home Department notification No. 370 (Port Blair), dated the 6th August 1912, regarding the appointment of Captain J. H. Murray, I.M.S., to be Superintendent of the Cellular and Female Jails and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, for "till the 20th September 1912" read "till the 8th October 1912".

JUDICIAL.

The 4th September, 1912.

No. 1645.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Ray, LL.B., acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to act as an additional Judge of that Court, for a period of six months, with effect from the date of this notification.

The 6th September, 1912.

No. 1681.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. M. Parlett of the Indian Civil Service to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robinson, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 6th September, 1912.

No. 734.—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Captain H. H. Broome, M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 736.—In the Home Department notification No. 706, dated the 29th October 1889, regarding the discontinuance of the four extra pensions of £100 per annum granted to senior officers of the Indian Medical Service, for the words "who may be appointed to the service on and after the examination of August 1889" read "whose first commissions in the Indian Medical Service were dated later than the 30th September 1889".

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 6th September, 1912.

No. 435.—The Reverend W. B. Handford, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 22nd November 1912.

SANITARY.

The 5th September, 1912.

No. 1746.—The services of Captain A. W. C. Young, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Health Officer of Delhi.

The 6th September, 1912.

No. 1764.—The services of Captain T. H. Gloster, M.B., I.M.S., an officer of the Bacteriological Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1912.

No. 1058-110.—The services of Lieutenant C. F. Nation, R.E., Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 2nd November 1912.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1912.

No. 1860-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4371-I.B., dated the 20th October 1905, appointing certain Registrars of Births and Deaths for the Native States in the Central Provinces, namely;

After the last entry the following entry shall be added, namely:

"The Missionary in charge of the Methodist } The Feudatory State of Bastar."
Episcopal Mission, Jagdalpur, Bastar State.

No. 2517-Est. A.—Third Class Military Assistant Surgeon C. H. Lincoln, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Quarantine Medical Officer, Mohammerah, is granted 40 days' privilege leave, with effect from 8th September, 1912.

The 3rd September, 1912.

No. 1879-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. John H. Fyfe as Consul for Belgium at Karachi.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1912.

No. 364-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from liability to the tax payable under the said Act the income of (i) the Victoria Technical Institute in Madras, (ii) the British India Association of Oudh, and (iii) the Police Remount Fund in the United Provinces.

2. Nothing in this Notification shall extend to interest payable on a Government Security in respect of any period (the period running to date of payment of interest from last date of payment thereof) during which a transfer of the security has been affected.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 5th September, 1912.

No. 377-F.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information:—

I.—Statement of receipts, charges and balance of the Reserve on the 30th June 1912.

	Dr. £		Dr. £
Opening balance	19,756,097	Loss on the redemption of 3½ per cent New Zealand Debentures of the nominal value of £45,000 and on account of the paying off at maturity of Canada Bonds to the value of £378,000	6,041
Net profit on coinage	Nil.	Closing balance	19,863,434
Interest on investment including discount on Treasury and other Bills	113,378		
Total	19,869,475	Total	19,869,475

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 30th June 1912.

	£
1. Rupees in India equivalent to	1,934,302
2. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,004,672
3. Securities:—	

	Nominal value. £	
British Government 2½ per cent Consolidated Stock	4,665,770	
3 per cent Local Loan Stock	200,000	
3 per cent Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock	1,092,023	
2½ per cent Guaranteed Stock Irish Land	438,720	
3 per cent Exchequer Bonds 1912	850,000	
3 per cent Exchequer Bonds 1915	3,885,600	
2½ per cent Exchequer Bonds 1913-15	50,000	
Canada Government 3½ per cent Bonds	161,000	
Canada Government 4 per cent Bonds	81,000	
Corporation of London 3½ per cent Debentures	100,000	
Corporation of London 3½ per cent Debentures	45,000	
Union of South Africa Bills	600,000	
New Zealand 3½ per cent Debentures	246,400	
New South Wales 3½ per cent Inscribed Stock	113,000	
New South Wales 4 per cent Bonds	4,000	
New South Wales Treasury Bills	250,000	
Queensland 4 per cent Inscribed Stock	55,000	
Queensland 4 per cent Bonds	95,000	
Southern Nigeria 4 per cent Bonds	100,000	
British Treasury Bills	4,500,000	
	17,532,513	Cost price 16,924,460
		Total 19,863,434

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 4th September, 1912.

No. 613-F. E.—Mr. A. J. Currie, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 30th July 1912.

No. 614-F. E.—Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., Officiating Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, was appointed substantively to Class II of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 7th July 1912 and is promoted substantively to Class I of that list, with effect from the 20th August 1912.

The 6th September, 1912.

No. 622-F. E.—In this department Notification No. 387-F. E., dated the 17th July 1912, omit the word "Sub. *protem*" against the name of Mr. F. D. Buxy.

No. 623-F. E.—Mr. C. W. Lauder has been appointed substantively a Chief Superintendent, Class II, with effect from the 16th July 1912. He was placed on deputation under the Collector of Karachi from that date to the 31st July 1912, and has been posted as Currency Officer, Karachi, with effect from the 1st August 1912.

Mr. E. J. Harrison, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, was appointed Sub. *protem* Issue Officer, Paper Currency Office, Bombay, from 16th July to 1st August 1912.

Mr. J. K. Shaw, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed substantively as Issue Officer, Paper Currency Office, Bombay, with effect from the 2nd August 1912.

H. F. HOWARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALT.

Simla, the 7th September, 1912.

No. 6640-79.—Mr. W. O. Davey, officiating Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and 15 days, with effect from the 11th August 1912.

No. 6643-83.—Mr. H. A. R. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 27th August 1912.

No. 6672-43.—The following promotions and reversions in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are notified with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Reversion ...	12th July 1912, consequent on return from leave of Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent.
Mr. A. H. C. Chill...	Ditto ...	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Do. ...	16th July 1912, consequent on return from leave of Mr. Wilson, Superintendent.
Mr. A. H. C. Chill...	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Offg. promotion...	16th July 1912, vice Mr. Hunter, Superintendent, on combined leave.
Mr. F. J. Dickinson	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900 <i>per mensem.</i>	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800 <i>per mensem.</i>	Reversion ...	20th July 1912, consequent on return from leave of Mr. Jeffery Orchard, Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900 <i>per mensem.</i>
Mr. G. W. O. Lisle	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800 <i>per mensem.</i>	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Do. ...	
Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Do. ...	

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. P. A. Kirwan ..	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion ...	22nd July 1912, consequent on return from leave of Mr. C. C. Chill, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.
Mr. A. H. C. Chill ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	22nd July 1912, <i>vice</i> Mr. Hunter, Superintendent, on leave.
Mr. P. A. Kirwan ...	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Officiating promotion.	
Mr. C. H. Jeffery Orchard.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900 per mensem.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 1,000 per mensem.	Do. ...	24th July 1912, <i>vice</i> Mr. W. H. H. Money, Assistant Commissioner, on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, on combined leave.
Mr. F. J. Dickinason	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800 per mensem.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900 per mensem.	Do. ...	
Mr. F. D. Reid ...	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800 per mensem.	Do. ...	
Mr. A. H. C. Chill...	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Do. ...	

(TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.)

The 7th September 1912.

No. 6664-136.—Mr. C. O. Jolly, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, Provincial Service, is permitted to resign the service of Government with effect from the 16th May 1912.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th September 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 846.—The following admission to the Indian Army is made, subject to confirmation by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Bertram Lowther Jones, Double Company Officer, 24th Punjabis, from The Welsh Regiment. Dated the 10th August 1912, but to rank from the 11th March 1910.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 847.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service, having completed their courses at the Royal Army Medical College and at Aldershot, have been finally admitted to the service. Their commissions will bear date the 27th January 1912 :—

Ronald Herbert Candy, M.B.
Philip John Veale. M.B.
Jamasji Cursetji Bharucha.
Henry Hingston, M.B.
Heerajee Jehangir Monockjee Cursetjee, M.B.
Frederick Jasper Anderson.
Peter Fleming Gow, M.B.
John Simson Stuart Martin, M.B.
Robert Victor Morrison, M.B.
Jogesh Chandra Dey, M.B.
James Walker Jones, M.B.
James Hall Hislop, M.B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 848.—The undermentioned Military Pupil, having passed his final examination, to be 4th Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 24th June 1912:—

Horace Verney Easdon.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 849.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette", dated the 13th August 1912, pages 6000, 6001, 6002 and 6003.

* * * * *

War Office,
13th August 1912.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Commissary and Honorary Captain James Arbery, India Miscellaneous List, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 14th August 1912.

* * * * *

India Office,
August 13, 1912.

The KING has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 10th May 1912.

Walter Henry Brown, Commandant, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Dated 30th May 1912.

Kenneth James Grant Dunolly, Commandant, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain to be Major.

Dated 28th December 1911.

James Charles Stewart Oxley, F.R.C.S.E.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Dated 31st January 1912.

Berkeley Gale, M.B.

The KING has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army:—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Keith de' Lorentz Young, 8th Cavalry, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 5th June 1912, but to rank from 18th December 1911.

The KING has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to the Supernumerary List on completing 10 years in Civil Employ:—

Major William George Grey. Dated 1st May 1912.

Captain George Robert Keppel Williams. Dated 20th June 1912.

The KING has approved of the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army:—

Captain George Christopher Brooke Musgrave. Dated 8th August 1912.

The KING has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Edmund Walter St. George Welchman, C.B. Dated 11th July 1912.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major Hubert Malins Earle. Dated 27th July 1912.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 850.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st September 1912.

Charles Joseph Windham, Supernumerary List.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 851.—Conductor Henry Walter Woledge to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor John Hodge to be Conductor and

Staff-Sergeant Charles Crowley, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor, but on the Amalgamated List,

vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Richard Rishworth, retired ; with effect from the 19th August 1912.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

No. 852.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Joseph Donald Sweeney, Barrack Master, 1st Class, Military Works Services, to be Commissary ; with effect from the 5th August 1912.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 853.—The following promotions are made :—

*7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.*Havildar Agar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sahaj Ram Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 8th May 1912.*14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.*Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Rur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh, deceased ; with effect from the 17th August 1912.*32nd Sikh Pioneers.*Jemadar Nihal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Ala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 7th August 1912.*129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.*Havildar Tamin Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Adam Khan, discharged ; with effect from the 16th August 1912.*and Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.*Havildar-Major Anaudahang Limbu to be Jemadar, *vice* Haikamdhoj Rai, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st August 1912.

REWARDS.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 854.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned Indian officer and non-commissioned officer of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion :—

Jemadar Jangbir Lama.

No. 1120, Havildar Dalbahadur Thapa.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 855.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon Alfred Glen Cowper is permitted to resign the service ; with effect from the 3rd August 1912.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 856.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Brevet Colonel Francis Charles Grant,—11th August 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Wickedé Strickland, M.V.O., Supernumerary List,—6th November 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Dewing, 76th Punjabis,—1st October 1912.

No. 857.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Edwin Lloyd Gilbert, D.S.O., 34th Sikh Pioneers, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 6th September 1912.

No. 858.—Lieutenant Celadon Charles Sutherland Brownlow, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 1st September 1912.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 859.—Colonel William Alfred Corkery, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 25th August 1912.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 860.—The undermentioned departmental officer with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Richard Rishworth,—19th August 1912.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 861.—The Hon'ble Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.S.O., resigned. Dated the 1st April 1912.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 862.—Aylmer Hamond Gwyn (Captain, I.A.) to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st July 1912.

*United Provinces Horse.**1st (Southern) Regiment.*

No. 863.—Lieutenant Harry Sydney Rix to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st July 1912.

Lieutenant Henry Rivers Nevill to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st July 1912.

Second Lieutenant James Williamson to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. S. Rix, promoted. Dated the 1st July 1912.

Second Lieutenant Maurice Turner to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. R. Nevill, promoted. Dated the 1st July 1912.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 864.—Lieutenant Philip Fielder Holland resigns his commission. Dated the 7th August 1912.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 865.—Captain (Honorary Major) Henry Holmes Jellett to be Major, *vice* A. S. Bailey, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 6th June 1912.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 866.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

Major Frederick Lovelace Biggwithier.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major Lindsay Douglas Horne.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 867.—In supersession of the rules contained in Army Department Notification No. 31, dated the 13th January 1911, the following regulations for the grant of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service are published for information :—

Regulations regarding the Grant of Study Leave to Officers of the Indian Medical Service.

1. Extra furlough for the purpose of study may be granted to officers of the Indian Medical Service on the recommendation of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

2. The period of such Study Leave will be calculated in the case of an officer taking Study Leave while under Military Leave Rules at the rate of one-twelfth of pension service, and in the case of an officer taking Study Leave while under Civil Leave Rules at the rate of one-twelfth of the same service as qualifies for his furlough under Articles 302 and 303 of the Civil Service Regulations, up to a total in any case of 12 months in all during an officer's service.

3. Study Leave may be taken at any time, but will not be granted more than twice in the course of an officer's service. The conversion under Rule 8 of part of an officer's furlough into Study Leave does not count as a grant of Study Leave within the meaning of this rule.

4. The minimum period of study which will render an officer eligible for Study Leave shall be two months.

5. The minimum period of leave granted solely as Study Leave shall be six months. Time spent on the journey to and from India by an officer whose Study Leave is not combined with any other kind of leave, will reckon as Study Leave, but the allowance specified in Rule 10 will be granted during the period of study only. An officer whose Study Leave is combined with any other kind of leave will, however, be required to take his period of Study Leave at such a time as to retain, at its conclusion, a balance of other previously sanctioned leave sufficient to cover his return journey to India.

When an officer has been granted a definite period of Study Leave and finds after arrival in England that his course of study will fall short of the sanctioned period to any considerable extent, his absence from India will be reduced by the excess period of Study Leave unless he produces the assent of the authorities in India to his taking it as ordinary furlough.

6. Study Leave can be combined with any other kind of leave, provided the period occupied in study is not less than two months and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, provided that the Medical Board at the India Office certifies that the officer is fit for study. In the case, however, of officers in military employment, Study Leave cannot be taken in continuation of the combined privilege leave and furlough admissible under the terms of India Army Order No. 64 of 1904, if the total period would thereby exceed eight months, but Study Leave may be so taken provided such leave is for not less than two months and the total period of combined privilege leave, furlough and Study Leave does not exceed eight months; this limitation to eight months does not, however, apply in the case of Study Leave combined with privilege leave alone. The total period of absence from duty in India, in the case of officers under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, will be strictly limited to two years.

7. Except as provided in Rule 8, all applications for Study Leave shall be submitted, with the audit officer's certificate, to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, through the prescribed channel, and the course or courses of study contemplated and any examination the candidate proposes to undergo shall be clearly specified therein.

8. Officers on furlough who wish to have part of their furlough converted into Study Leave should address the Under Secretary of State, India Office, and should furnish a statement showing how it is proposed to spend the Study Leave. Similarly, officers on furlough or other leave who desire to have it extended for purposes of study should address the Under Secretary of State, but in addition to the statement of the proposed study they must support their applications with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave.

9. An officer who is at home on combined leave may be permitted to commence a course of study before the end of his privilege leave, and to draw for such period the lodging allowance admissible under Rule 10, without forfeiting his privilege leave allowances during such period. For all purposes of record and subsequent calculation of leave, the full amount of Study Leave taken shall in such cases be postdated as if it commenced at the end of the Privilege Leave.

10. For the course of study, lodging allowance at the rate of 8s. a day for a field officer, 6s. for a Captain, and 4s. for a Lieutenant, will be granted on the production of the certificates required by rule 12. It is to be understood that in order to qualify for the grant of Study Leave or for the receipt of lodging allowance, a definite course of study at a recognised institution, which will occupy the time of the officer for five or six days a week, must be pursued. This allowance will not be admissible to an officer who retires from the service without returning to duty in India after a period of Study Leave. Lodging allowance will be admissible up to 14 days for any period of vacation.

11. The rate of pay admissible during Study Leave is as follows :—

A. To an officer taking Study Leave while under Military Leave Rules : the rate of furlough pay admissible to him under those rules.

B. To an officer taking Study Leave while under Civil Leave Rules : the rate prescribed in Article 314 of the Civil Service Regulations for an officer on ordinary furlough, subject to the limits laid down in Article 314 (a).

12. On completion of a course of study a certificate on the proper form (which may be obtained from the India Office), together with any certificates of special study should be forwarded to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, who will arrange for the transmission of copies of the documents to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Officers may also be called upon to report themselves in person to the President of the Medical Board, India Office, on the conclusion of their course of study.

13. Study Leave will count as service for promotion and pension, but, except so far as it may be taken during privilege leave (*see* Rule 9), it will not count for furlough or any other leave. It will not affect any leave which may already be due to an officer ; and will not be taken into account in reckoning the aggregate amount of furlough taken by an officer towards the maximum period of six years admissible under Article 299 of the Civil Service Regulations.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th September 1912.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 27th August and 3rd September 1912 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).	Captain Henry Ignatius Boyd	26th August 1912.	Srinagar.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 17th July and 3rd September 1912.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decese.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
Charles Kingsley Kingsley.	Assistant Surgeon.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	28th February 1912.	Intestate	109 5 2	Claims should be forwarded to the Administrator-General of Bengal.

• Next-of-kin—Sister—Mrs. K. Mitchell.

Address—C/o W. E. Mitchell, Esq., Superintendent, Central Jail, Rajahmundry.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th September 1912.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 55.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander C. F. Fletcher, Royal Indian Marine, retired, with effect from the 26th November 1911:—

To be Commander, 2nd Grade.

Commander J. J. W. Calderon, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commanders, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, Royal Indian Marine, Marine Survey of India, (seconded).

Lieutenant A. P. Robinson, Royal Indian Marine.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1912.

No. 154.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 126, dated the 18th July 1912, Khan Sahib Chirag Din, officiating Rates Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Superintendent of the office of the Manager of that railway from the 17th August 1912.

The 4th September, 1912.

No. 155.—Mr. J. H. Heap, officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, is on the return of Mr. C. Pratt from leave, appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2.

No. 156.—With reference to Notification No. 155, dated 4th September 1912, Captain C. J. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer and Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, is on relief by Mr. Heap transferred to the North Western Railway.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

Continuation Sheets of Part I of the
 Gazette of India, dated the 7th September
12.

ERRATUM.

In Contents of Part I, page 881, for "881—
2" read "881—968".

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 6th September, 1912.

No. 1306.—The following papers having been presented to Parliament by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India are published for general information:—

No. 6 OF 1912.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

To

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF CREWE, K.G.,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 11th July 1912.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

We have the honour to address you regarding the criminal proceedings taken in the Bombay Courts against Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Khan (commonly described as the Khan of Hoti Mardan) and two others. The case has been the occasion of much comment in the press in this country, and we observe that it has also formed the subject of various questions put by members of the House of Commons, the remarks of the Honourable Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Judge of the Bombay High Court, in discharging the accused in the Sessions Court, having been made the basis of unfavourable criticism of the conduct of the different officers concerned with the case. Enquiries on the subject have also been made in our own Legislative Council. In addition to deductions drawn from the order of the Honourable Judge, charges of malice and bad faith (to which reference has also been made in the House of Commons) have been freely brought in the press against the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, in connection with other incidents which are referred to in detail below. In these circumstances we have thought it proper to make a full enquiry into the facts of the matter, and having given our most careful consideration to the records of the case and to the explanations of those whose action has been impugned, we desire to lay our conclusions before Your Lordship.

2. The three accused persons against whom the criminal case was instituted were, respectively, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Khan, and a Mr. and Mrs. King. The former is a rich landowner, resident at Hoti Mardan in the North-West Frontier Province; the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1896, and he is also an honorary magistrate. The man, King, is a Eurasian chauffeur in the employment of the Khan Bahadur, the other accused being his wife. The circumstances in which criminal proceedings came to be taken were as follows:—

On the 9th October 1911 the Sister Superior of the St. Joseph Foundling Home, Bombay, appeared before the Commissioner of Police of that city and complained that two girls, Miss Elsie Swannell (aged 20) and Miss Daisy Coutts (aged 22) had been induced by Mrs. King to go from Bombay to Mardan on the allegation that they were required as companions of the Rani of Hoti Mardan, the wife of the Khan Bahadur; she added that from letters received by her she

suspected that the girls had been deceived as to the real object for which they were required. Upon receipt of this information the Commissioner of Police despatched the following telegram to the District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi (at which place the girls were then known to be) :—

“ Two girls, Elsie Swannell and Miss Coutts, aged about 23, taken from Foundling's Home, Mazagaon, Bombay, by one Mrs. King, ostensibly to attend on Rani of Hoti Mardan. Taken to Rawalpindi on 1st and living with Mrs. King at Malik Mohan Singh's bungalow, Edwardes Road. From letters received it appears there is no Rani, and girls have been taken away for immoral purposes. Sister Superior wishes girls interviewed; she fears they are kept under restraint, and if willing they should be returned Bombay. Wire reply.”

Upon the receipt of a reply, which, he states, confirmed his suspicion that the girls had been taken away for immoral purposes, the Commissioner of Police, on the 11th October, sent instructions to Rawalpindi as follows :—

“ Thanks for prompt action. Please entrain girls for Bombay with letter on me and ask Railway Police to see them safely through. Wire when they arrive.”

The girls were accordingly sent back from Rawalpindi to Bombay in the care of the police, and upon arrival there Miss Swannell made a lengthy statement, of which we annex a copy (enclosure no. 1). Miss Coutts also certified as to the correctness of the allegations, which were, briefly, to the effect that Miss Swannell had been an inmate of the Foundling Home, when the accused Mrs. King, under the name of Henderson, had visited that institution on or about the 15th September, and stated that two girls were required as governesses for two boys, the children of the Rani of Hoti Mardan, and to teach the Rani English. After various negotiations, in the course of which the girl was photographed, she left Bombay on the 23rd September along with Mrs. King, being joined at the station by Miss Coutts. In company the three travelled to Hoti Mardan, being met by Mr. King *en route* at Nowshera, and reached Mardan on the 25th. At that station they were received by the Khan Bahadur, and conversation ensued as to whether the girls tallied with their photographs. Eventually they were taken to a house in the bazaar, and next day, on enquiring as to their duties, they were told that they need not trouble, as the Khan Bahadur knew they were tired and the Rani had gone to Murree. That same morning the Khan Bahadur visited them, bringing food and drink, and interviewed the two girls alone. In the course of conversation, he introduced suggestive allusions and endeavoured to place his hand upon Miss Swannell in an indecent manner. The girls replied that they had not come for that kind of purpose, but to work for the Rani, and eventually the Khan Bahadur left them.

The girls complained to the Kings, who attempted to make excuses and offered apologies, but the girls expressed a wish to leave; they stayed on, however, till the 30th September, being told on the 29th *idem* that the Rani had arrived, although she did not want then to see them. They were given nothing in the nature of work as governesses, and were put off by excuses from the Kings when they asked about their duties. On the 30th they were told that the police were making enquiries and that they were not to show themselves on the verandah, but that same evening they were hurriedly told to pack-up, to cover their heads with towels, and be ready to leave for Rawalpindi. On the way to the station at night they were taken to a garden, where they again met the Khan Bahadur, and had interviews with him separately in a structure referred to as a “ museum”, though it appears to be a kind of summer house. In her evidence before the Committing Magistrate Miss Coutts stated that the Khan Bahadur then endeavoured to put his arm round her waist, and in her statement to the Commissioner of Police Miss Swannell stated that he endeavoured to touch her indecently and made other overtures. Both girls resisted the suggestions, and eventually the Khan Bahadur complained to the Kings that they were sulky and allowed

* Apparently, these were enquiries disconnected with the subsequent proceedings and in consequence merely of the presence of the girls at Mardan.

them to go. They proceeded to Rawalpindi by train and stayed there in a bungalow with the Kings till the 9th or 10th October, when they were interviewed by the District Superintendent of Police and a Roman Catholic priest, and eventually left for Bombay on the 11th idem. Before leaving, the accused King told them not to be afraid as the police could do nothing, since he would say that he had brought them to teach his children. He asked them to tell the same story, but the girls refused. Miss Swannell concluded her statement as follows :—

"Had I known that I was to be taken to Hoti Mardan for the purpose for which I was taken I would not have gone. I was deceived and abducted, and had it not been for timely interference I do not know what would have happened to me and my companion. I request that the parties concerned be dealt with according to law."

3. We have referred to this statement in some detail since it is the basis upon which action was subsequently taken, and it was repeated at greater length on two occasions by Miss Swannell, both before the Committing Magistrate and at the High Court Sessions, when her evidence was practically unshaken by the very severe cross-examination she had to undergo. Upon receipt of this information the Commissioner of Police referred the matter to the local Government, which decided that Mrs. King and her husband should be prosecuted under section 366 of the Indian Penal Code, but did not propose to take action against the Khan Bahadur as it seemed possible that he might have asked the Kings to procure him consenting girls. The Bombay Government were also under the impression that the Khan Bahadur was an independent Chief (Miss Swannell referred to him in her account as "the Chief"), and they, therefore, merely brought the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province in order that he might take such notice as he thought fit of the Khan Bahadur's objectionable conduct (enclosure no. 2). Upon receipt of this communication from the Bombay Government, the Chief Commissioner transferred the letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, on the 17th December with the following endorsement :—

"Transferred in original to the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, for necessary and early action and return."

The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Grant, C.I.E., I.C.S.) formed the opinion that the papers (which included a complaint made before the Commissioner of Police, who has the status of a District Magistrate in Bombay) disclosed a charge against the Khan Bahadur of the abetment of an offence under section 366 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the only course open to him was to issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused. This was accordingly done, the warrant being entrusted to the District Superintendent of Police, personally, with instructions to execute it in as unostentatious a manner as possible and to show every consideration to the Khan Bahadur. The latter was accordingly arrested on the 20th December and lodged in the Peshawar Jail. The offence with which he was charged is non-bailable, and the Deputy Commissioner refused to accept bail, but on the 28th December this was allowed on application to the Judicial Commissioner. Meanwhile, on the 21st December, the Deputy Commissioner had informed the Chief Commissioner of his action (enclosure no. 3) and made enquiry as to the most convenient place of trial, suggesting that this should be held at Bombay, and on the 22nd idem the Chief Commissioner communicated the facts both by telegram and letter to the Bombay Government (enclosures nos. 4 and 5). Eventually, at the instance of the barrister representing the Khan Bahadur, it was arranged that a joint trial should be held in Bombay, where the Kings had already been arrested (while living under the false name of D'Souza) on the 23rd December. The three accused were accordingly brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by whom evidence was recorded on the 26th, 27th and 30th January. Apart from formal testimony and that of the two girls, the witnesses comprised the Sister Superior of the Foundling Home, who detailed the circumstances in which Miss Swannell had been engaged, corroborating her statement that she was told that two governesses were required for two boys aged 6 and 10, and as companion to the Rani; she also produced the letter from the girl that had led her to think that something was wrong: the District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, who dealt with

the circumstances under which he had interviewed the girls and despatched them to Bombay: another woman (Mrs. Rogers) who had been approached by Mrs. King with a view to her employment, although no agreement was come to: and a former servant of the Khan Bahadur's who spoke of King having boasted that he was procuring girls for his master and of the arrangements for their reception. This witness stated that the inmates of the Khan Bahadur's household comprised his wife, his son (aged 35) and the son's daughter (aged 6 or 7). The two Kings reserved their defence in the Lower Court, but the Khan Bahadur filed a written statement alleging that besides his son he had three daughters, while his son's wife and daughter also resided with him. He claimed to have sent Mrs. King to Bombay to engage two governesses for his daughters and grandchild, and while the three meetings with the girls at Mardan (at the railway station, bungalow and garden house respectively) were admitted, it was represented that the accused had merely questioned the girls at the bungalow as to their qualifications and had told King to send them back to Bombay as they were not likely to make efficient governesses. The meeting in the garden was said to have been at the instance of the girls in order that they might thank him and say good-bye. It was stated that the girls had accompanied the Kings to Rawalpindi at their own request, and all charges of indecent behaviour or improper motives in bringing the girls to Mardan were absolutely denied. It was represented that the accused was too old and feeble to have any such desire.

4. We annex a certified copy of the proceedings before the Chief Presidency Magistrate (enclosure no. 6), and it will be seen that on the 30th January the three accused were committed for trial before the Sessions of the High Court on the charge of having abducted and abetted the abduction of the two girls in order that they might be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that they would be so forced or seduced, and that the offence was committed in consequence of such abetment. The case was heard at the Criminal Sessions by the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, on the 13th February 1912, and a copy of the Honourable Judge's notes (enclosure no. 7) is herewith submitted. After the charge of abduction had been withdrawn as against the Khan Bahadur and the man King (leaving that of abetment of this offence only), Miss Swannell was examined and cross-examined on the 13th, 14th and 15th idem, on the termination of which the Advocate General (on behalf of the Crown) informed the Court that after very careful consideration he had come to the conclusion that he would withdraw the case and that he would not further prosecute the accused on the charges on which they were under trial. The learned Judge accordingly passed an order of discharge, amounting to an acquittal, and a copy of his order (enclosure no. 8) is herewith annexed. In conclusion the Court observed as follows:—

" I have no hesitation in saying that the third accused, as well as the humbler two, will leave this Court without a stain on their character. Nothing that has transpired in this case during the last three days had justified the smallest reflection being cast on the good character of the two young ladies."

5. Such being in brief, the history of these criminal proceedings, we now proceed to enumerate and discuss one by one the particular features or incidents in the case upon which stress has been laid in order to justify allegations of malice, negligence or perversity against the action of our officers connected, or alleged to be connected, with the prosecution. We must first observe, however, that the Honourable Judge who tried the case himself remarked that "so far as the Bombay Police were concerned, they have throughout these proceedings acted in a perfectly proper and legal manner", and it is therefore unnecessary for us to discuss the propriety of the action taken by the Bombay Police. The charges of misconduct brought against our officers fall into two classes: those which are based upon the observations contained in the order of the learned Judge, or upon questions in Parliament or comments in the press arising from those observations; and those which are inspired from outside sources and find no mention or reference in the criminal proceedings.

To the former category—to take them in the order, and as far as possible in the language, in which they were mentioned by the Court—belong the following allegations :

- (a) That in Upper India the Khan Bahadur was subjected to a great many indignities.
- (b) That the procedure followed by the authorities in Upper India was "ununderstandable", and this again may be subdivided under three heads :—

- (i) That the statements of the girls, even if true, afforded no sufficient grounds upon which action should have been taken. On this point the following remarks by the Court indicate the line of argument adopted :—

"Even assuming that the third accused tried to take liberties with them, these were liberties that they did not seem to resent in any way, except by saying that they were not that kind of people.....I have heard with patience Miss Swannell's evidence for the last three days, and accepting every statement she had made to be true, the only impression that can be produced on one's mind is that there were certain acts of the accused which she apprehended to be the acts of familiarity, but they were acts of a most trifling nature."

- (ii) That the girls were living quite contentedly at Rawalpindi, having made no complaint to any one, and that the police "without any justification whatever" had taken out a search warrant. Even then "if the Superintendent of Police who executed the warrant had not made a statement which has been proved and is admitted to be incorrect, these girls would never have desired to come back to Bombay. They were perfectly at peace and were quite content to live at Rawalpindi or return to Hoti Mardan, when the police took possession of them, kept them in their custody, and then sent them down to Bombay in police custody, after representing to them that there was no Begum at Hoti, a statement which is admittedly untrue."

- (iii) That the Khan Bahadur was arrested on nobody's complaint and was asked to go down to Bombay to answer a charge when there was no charge whatever pending against him. The whole procedure is characterised as "most irregular and arbitrary".

As coming within the second category of charges which are insinuated in questions asked in the House of Commons, the following have been brought to our notice :—

- (c) That on the 5th April 1911 Sirdar Mir Alam Khan Sahib, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, and Maulvi Ghulam Hassan Khan, sub-registrar and honorary magistrate, Peshawar, contrary to the standing orders of Government had asked the Khan Bahadur with menaces to subscribe towards the funds of the Islamia College, Peshawar, a project in which the Chief Commissioner was personally interested ; and that the Khan Bahadur, having refused to subscribe, was shortly afterwards arrested, imprisoned without bail and subjected to many indignities upon a charge which the High Court ultimately dismissed, after condemning the whole procedure as most irregular and arbitrary (*Question by Mr. MacCallum Scott, dated the 11th April 1912*).

- (d) That a Manual of Pushtoo has been compiled by Sir George Roos-Keppel (while a Major) containing offensive personal allusions to the Khan Bahadur, and that the name of the Chief Commissioner was used in a letter from two officials demanding with menaces a subscription to the Islamia College, on refusal to pay which the Khan Bahadur was arrested on a false charge and subjected to many indignities (*Question of Mr. MacCallum Scott, dated the 11th April 1912*).

- (e) That the Khan Bahadur while in the Peshawar Jail handed his agent four telegrams, addressed respectively to His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Viceroy, Your Lordship and the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and that these telegrams were suppressed by the post office officials and handed over to the local authorities (*Question by Mr. Keir Hardie, dated the 7th May 1912*).

We have not specified in detail other questions by these members, and by the Earl of Ronaldshay (on the 26th March 1912), which cover generally the same issues as are raised by the order of the learned Judge or points similar to those which are taken by the members named. These, broadly speaking, emphasise the position and alleged high character of the Khan Bahadur as an additional reason, in particular, why he should have been allowed bail.

We deal with these contentions *seriatim* below.

6. *Allegation (a)*. If it be assumed for the moment, that the local officers had reasonable grounds for their action in directing the arrest of the Khan Bahadur at all, a matter which is discussed subsequently, the alleged "indignities" can only be supposed to infer either some gross want of consideration to the Khan Bahadur in the circumstances in which the warrant against him was executed, or during the period of his detention in jail. The refusal to grant bail to him in the first instance is doubtless also held to fall within this description. As to these complaints we annex copies of a statement of the Deputy Commissioner explaining his action, of the Assistant Superintendent of Police who actually made the arrest, and of the Superintendent of the Peshawar Jail in which the Khan Bahadur was confined (enclosures nos. 9, 10 and 11). Mr. Grant's reasons for refusing bail are clearly stated by him. The offence was by law non-bailable, he considered that there were strong grounds for believing that the Khan Bahadur had instigated the offence for which the Kings were being charged, and he took into consideration the facts that flight across the frontier is a factor to be reckoned with in the Peshawar District, while it is a common Indian experience that enlargement on bail is used by wealthy and powerful persons to bribe and intimidate witnesses. It is true that bail was eventually accepted by the order of the Judicial Commissioner (*vide* copy of the proceedings in that Court—enclosure no. 12), but on the other hand it was disallowed in Bombay by the Committing Magistrate. In a non-bailable case a competent Court has the power to refuse bail, and it is to be remembered that the Chief Presidency Magistrate considered the evidence sufficient to justify the commitment of the accused. This being the case, we consider that the Deputy Commissioner in no way exceeded his powers, and that there is not the slightest reason for suspecting any want of *bona fides* in the action which he took. No question probably would have been raised had the accused been of ordinary status, and we are unable to accede to any argument that, in the case of rich and influential persons, magistrates should be guided by considerations which in other cases they would not regard as valid.

Criticism has also been directed against the procedure of the Deputy Commissioner, in that the Khan Bahadur, after his arrest, was not promptly produced before a court in accordance with section 81 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Grant has explained his action as having been instigated by the wish to save the Khan Bahadur from the unpleasantness of a public appearance in Court, pending the result of the reference made as to the holding of trial at Bombay. His subsequent offer to afford such a hearing was declined by the counsel for the accused. The latter was thus, in our opinion, in no way prejudiced by the technical irregularity which had been committed, mainly by reason of the consideration shown to his state of health.

It has already been mentioned that the Deputy Commissioner took special steps to ensure the execution of the warrant in a considerate manner, and the statement of the Assistant Superintendent of Police (enclosure no. 10) shows that these instructions were fully complied with, while the explanation of the Jail Superintendent (enclosure no. 11) indicates that while in jail the Khan Bahadur was allowed concessions which would not have been accorded to a prisoner of lower social position.

Unless it is to be held that a person of the standing of the Khan Bahadur is to be regarded as exempt from the ordinary operation of the law, we are quite unable to hold that the alleged "indignities" attaching to his arrest have any existence in fact.

7. *Allegation (b) (i)*. We regret that we are entirely at variance with the views expressed by the learned Judge in this connection. If Miss Swannell and Miss Coutts are to be believed (and the Court has held that not the smallest reflection is to be cast on their good character), two young girls were taken many hundred miles from their homes, under the protection of a drunken chauffeur and his wife, upon a pretext which was false, and exposed to indecent overtures from an old man. To describe the conduct of the accused, if the girls are to be believed, as acts of familiarity of a most trifling nature, appears to us to be a misuse of language, and if the statement of the girls is true that they met these advances by a flat refusal and a demand to be allowed to go, it is not easy to perceive in what more definite way, looking to all the facts of their position, they could have resented them. As regards the Khan Bahadur, the point whether the offence of abetment of abduction could be proved, at law, in the sense that the Kings were acting under his explicit instructions, was one for the jury to decide. The Committing Magistrate was of opinion that it was established, and that fact, we think, exonerates the officers concerned with the preliminary proceedings from any charge of reckless negligence in acting in accordance with that view. At the lowest a *prima facie* charge of indecent assault (section 354, Indian Penal Code) was shown to lie, and in the light of all the surroundings of the incident we are not prepared to blame our officers for regarding it as of a serious description. We cannot but consider that the Honourable Judge has seriously misapprehended the significance of the acts alleged.

8. *Allegation (b) (ii)*. The allegations here referred to really raise two considerations, namely, the behaviour of the girls at Rawalpindi, in so far as it affects their story, and the action of the Punjab Police in communicating with them and sending them to Bombay. As regards the second point, we enclose a copy of a letter from the local Government in the Punjab, no. 83, dated the 1st March 1912 (enclosure no. 13), desiring the Government of Bombay to take steps to exonerate its officers, and, bearing in mind the fact that the Court has found that the action of the Bombay Police has throughout been proper and legal, and the further fact that the Rawalpindi Police had no previous knowledge of or connection with the case, but were acting merely at the instance of the Bombay Department and in accordance with instructions received from it, we do not think that it can properly be said that they had no justification whatever for what they did. Their information (rightly or wrongly) was that two girls had been taken away for immoral purposes and might be being kept under restraint. They were asked to interview them and, if the girls were willing, to return them to Bombay. Observing the precaution of obtaining a search warrant and accompanied by a priest (both of which facts may be taken to argue *bona fides*) the District Superintendent saw the girls, and there is nothing in his evidence before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show that he put any pressure upon them to come away. He merely questioned them as to what had occurred and facilitated their departure to Bombay; it is not correct to say that they were sent to Bombay in police custody; in so far as the police helped them at all, it appears to have been with a view to their assistance. The Rawalpindi Police could have no possible interest in the prosecution, regarding the details of which they were ignorant, and in so far as they merely endeavoured, at the instance of police elsewhere, to protect two friendless girls left under circumstances of considerable risk in a strange place, they can scarcely be said to have exceeded their legitimate functions.

To appreciate the behaviour of the girls while at Rawalpindi it is necessary to examine more closely the evidence of Miss Swannell on the point, and the more relevant portions of her testimony are, for convenience, reproduced below:—

"Police came on 11th or 12th with a Roman Catholic priest. Superintendent Farquhar came there. Mrs. King was there. He asked if Mrs. King was living there. We said, "Yes." He said, "Who are you?" We said we came from Bombay. We told him we had been

brought as governesses for the Rani to look after her children. Mr. Farquhar told us there was no Rani, and we had to go to Bombay. We said we were willing to go but we had no money to pay our fares. He asked us to get ready and he went out. Mrs King said, "Why do you want to go to Bombay? Sit here and get your pay. There is no work here". She further said, "Now you are going away I won't get the Rs. 200 the Chief promised me". We packed up and left with the Superintendent to the Deputy Commissioner. He sent us to his bungalow and his wife..... I was about 11 days at Rawalpindi before the Police came. We had Rs. 112 paid to us on the day we arrived at Rawalpindi. When we left Hoti Mardan after the museum incident I told Mr. and Mrs. King I wanted to go, but they said, "The Chief won't come near us for four or five months, so don't go."..... On the first of October we had enough money to go to Bombay if we wished. We did not go because we did not see any harm then..... We were willing to stop at Rawalpindi, and did not want to come back to Bombay as the Kings told us that the Chief would not be there for four or five months. We were told that we were to go back to Hoti in a few days. I did not express willingness. I would not have been willing. I would not have stayed at Rawalpindi for four or five months..... A Roman Catholic priest came with Mr. Farquhar. I don't know why he brought the priest with him. I told him that we had come as governesses. I believed that at that time. The priest said we had been brought to lead the life of sin. That was the first time I learnt this. I had never seen the priest. Superintendent of Police said he had a warrant to search for two girls. He asked us if we were willing to go. He did not say we must go. He left it to us. I told the Commissioner's wife all that had taken place. We told her that the Khan had asked when he could come and do what he liked with us. We were then kept in charge of the Police. A police sentry was stationed at our door the whole time we were there. We remained in police charge till we arrived at the Home in Bombay. Police took us to the Home from the Railway Station. We arrived here on the 15th of October. We were in charge of the Police from 11th to 15th of October. We have been in frequent communication with the Police since It is true that we were anxious to stop on in the Khan's service because we were getting good pay..... The Kings were anxious that we should continue as governesses. Mrs. King said she was to get 200 rupees for procuring two good governesses. She said if we went back she would lose her two hundred rupees..... The Police Superintendent told us at Rawalpindi there was no Rani. If there had been a Rani we would have stayed on. His statement that there was no Rani affected our desire, and we said we were willing to go to Bombay. Four policemen successively travelled down by the train we came by and saw us at each station."

Reading this evidence as a whole, and in the light of the attitude of the girls at Mardan, we are of opinion, that a more probable view of it than that taken by the learned Judge is that it presents a singularly ingenuous account of the working of the mind of a very inexperienced girl. It is to be remembered that the girls were exceedingly young, of humble upbringing and little education; they were evidently considerably under the influence of the Kings, and away from any good influences which might have been brought to bear. Wiser persons would doubtless have realised the perilous position in which they stood and have appealed at once to the authorities for help. These girls did not; Miss Swannell admits that the pay of the post was an attraction to her, and to a person in her rank of life the salary was large; at the same time the Kings were urging them not to throw away money by leaving; nothing of the graver kind had actually happened to them at Mardan, and they thought they were free from molestation for another four or five months.

In these circumstances it is conceivable, however foolish their conduct may now appear, that they were willing to continue at Rawalpindi, but in so far as any insinuation is based upon this fact that they were forcibly sent to Bombay and instigated to bring a charge which was entirely without foundation, we are emphatically of opinion that the circumstances are susceptible of another and, to our mind, a more reasonable interpretation. The statement that there was no Rani at Mardan was doubtless literally incorrect, but the Rawalpindi police were not to blame for having made it. They merely acted upon their instructions from Bombay, and this inaccuracy does not affect the allegation that the girls were also, by their own statement, engaged as governesses to two boys who, on no theory of the case, exist. Neither does it touch the point that the girls never met the Rani, nor were asked to do any work for her. In the face of these facts it seems scarcely necessary to attribute the willingness of the girls to go to Bombay merely to the statement, which the District Superintendent made to them, as to the presence or otherwise of a Rani. It is, moreover, relevant to note that the statement of the Khan Bahadur, made to the District Superintendent of Police on the 22nd December 1911, was entirely inconsistent with what he ultimately represented in Court. A copy of this statement is annexed (enclosure no. 14), and it was recorded by a gazetted officer, upon whose *bonâ fides* we see no reason to cast doubt. In this statement the Khan Bahadur denied the meeting with the girls at the railway station, and made no mention of any subsequent interviews. The matter of the Rani was never even mentioned, and the allegation was to the effect that the girls had come, unbeknown to the Khan Bahadur, to look after the Kings' children. The coincidence will be noticed between the statement made by the Khan Bahadur at Peshawar on the 22nd December, and that of Miss Swannell, made independently in Bombay in October, to the effect that, when they were leaving Rawalpindi, King endeavoured to persuade them to tell this story, namely, that they had come for the purpose of teaching his family.

9. *Allegation (b) (iii)*. We are unable to accept as accurate the theory that the Khan Bahadur was arrested on "evidently nobody's complaint". At the time of his arrest Miss Swannell had already given her version of the case to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and this had been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar. Upon the basis of that complaint the latter took action, and, as has already been said, his *bonâ fides* in taking that action is entirely beyond question. Under section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a District Magistrate (among others) may take cognisance of an offence either upon complaint, or upon receipt of a police report, or upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion that an offence has been committed, and the terms of the law fully cover the action of the Deputy Commissioner in ordering the arrest of the Khan Bahadur.

10. *Allegation (c)*. We have so far dealt with the points arising out of the order of the Honourable Judge; there remain those which have been touched upon in questions in the House of Commons.

The gist of the first of these, which does not confine itself to the affairs of the Islamia College, but links these to the subsequent prosecution, with the apparent insinuation that the one was the consequence of the other, is to the effect that the Chief Commissioner was anxious to forward the interests of the proposed Islamia College; that contrary to rules (and presumably the inference is, with the cognisance of the Chief Commissioner) two officers approached the Khan Bahadur "with menaces" for a subscription, which the latter refused, with the result that he was arrested, refused bail, and subjected to many indignities on a false charge. It seems to us that the statement above summarises the impression of the facts which the question is meant to convey, and we would invite Your Lordship's attention to the extremely serious charge which it contains. Highly defamatory suggestions as to the employment of criminal powers by high officers to extort money are not such as should in fairness be made rashly and without due verification, but we enclose an extract from *The Tribune* newspaper of the 15th March 1912 (enclosure no. 15) which is typical of others which have been published, and upon the basis of which and like material the question has

apparently been framed. On the other hand, we annex a copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner, no. 337-P., dated the 2nd May 1912 (enclosure no. 16), which deals fully with the allegations. It will be observed, in the first place, that the date of the letter asking for a subscription has been skilfully misrepresented so as to connect it with the recent prosecution. It is represented as having been written in April 1911, while as a fact, it was sent in the preceding year. The earlier date would of course have destroyed entirely the theory of a connection between the letter and the subsequent case. Secondly, the letter was written while Sir George Roos-Keppel was on leave, and he obviously could have had nothing to do with its despatch. Thirdly, the writers of the letter have clearly explained the circumstances surrounding the so-called "menaces", and that they had no intention of using threats—much less doing so under official instigation. Fourthly, the Chief Commissioner has shown that, while, as it was incumbent upon him to do, he exhibited such sympathy towards the project as was appropriate from the head of the province towards an educational scheme in which a large and influential section of the inhabitants were interested, his attitude was in no sense incorrect, and he actually warned the Committee against any misuse of official pressure. We regard the insinuation that the prosecution of the Khan Bahadur was in any way connected with his failure to pay money, when desired to do so, as in the highest degree offensive and as absolutely without foundation.

11. *Allegation (d).* The suggestion involved in the second question mentioned is not perhaps so clear, and it overlaps with that which we have just discussed, but it too joins the arrest and trial of the Khan Bahadur with the publication of a Pushtoo Manual by Sir George Roos-Keppel in his earlier days, and we can only conclude that the idea which it is desired to convey is that the Chief Commissioner, having shown his animus against the Khan Bahadur by alleged offensive personal references to him in the book, and having subsequently allowed his name to be used in an abortive attempt to raise money by threats, was influenced by these previous incidents in compassing the arrest and disgrace of the Khan Bahadur. Here again, the implication is obviously of considerable gravity, and the extract from *The Tribune* newspaper, to which we have already referred (enclosure no. 15), doubtless points to its source. We annex a copy of an extract from a letter from the Chief Commissioner, no. 317-B., dated the 25th April 1912 (enclosure no. 17), which gives the true facts of the case. The book was written in 1900 and published in 1901, when Sir George Roos-Keppel had recently been appointed Political Agent in the Khyber, and had never even heard of the Khan Bahadur. The alleged offensive allusions to the latter are contained in extracts from actual examination papers set between the years 1888 and 1892, inserted in the book as exercises, and Sir George Roos-Keppel had only entered the army as a subaltern in 1886. It will be noticed that the book (of which a copy is enclosed—enclosure no. 18) is full of imaginary names, and the supposition that the author of the sentences had any particular intention of insulting the Khan Bahadur is, to say the least, far fetched; in any case it was a purpose with which Sir George Roos-Keppel had obviously no connection, and the insinuation made against him is the more to be resented since a glance at the book would have shown that both in the preface and in the headings of the exercises themselves, it is stated with absolute clearness that they are reproductions of old examination papers. Before giving publicity to a charge of this description, we consider that it was incumbent upon the person desirous of doing so at least to examine the book which was alleged to be offensive. Had this been done, even cursorily, the theory of animus on the part of the Chief Commissioner at once breaks down, and that of some mysterious connection between the publication and the recent prosecution becomes preposterous.

With reference generally to this accusation of prejudice which has been levelled against the Chief Commissioner, and incidentally against the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar (who, presumably, is supposed to have acted as a mere tool of Sir George Roos-Keppel), we would invite attention to the action of the authorities in the North-West Frontier Province with reference to the place at which the trial should be held. Had they been actuated by the motives alleged, it might have been expected that they would have endeavoured to secure a local hearing of the case; but, immediately after the arrest of the Khan Bahadur,

Mr. Grant suggested the transfer of the case to Bombay, where it was evident that the proceedings would come before a Judge of the High Court, assisted by a jury. This proposal was promptly communicated by the Chief Commissioner to the Bombay Government, and it affords a good indication of the *bonté fides* which has characterized the proceedings of these officers throughout the case.

12. *Allegation (c).* As regards the alleged suppression of four telegrams which the Khan Bahadur wished to send from jail, we annex copies of two letters from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (enclosures nos. 19 and 20) which state the facts, and we invite attention to that portion of the statement of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar (enclosure no. 9), which deals with the incident. The Telegraph authorities at Peshawar acted within their rights in referring the telegrams, which they thought to be open to objection, to the Deputy Commissioner, but they made a mistake in procedure in doing so before accepting the fee for them. The Deputy Commissioner at once ordered them to be issued, but by that time the messenger, who brought them, had left, and as the messages had not been paid for they were not sent. They were subsequently mislaid and are not now forthcoming. The Telegraph authorities were certainly guilty of carelessness, first in committing an error in procedure, and secondly in losing the telegrams, but no one connected with the prosecution of the Khan Bahadur was concerned. On the contrary, the son of the Khan Bahadur, the day after the incident, visited the Deputy Commissioner and stated that he strongly disapproved of the telegrams and had withdrawn them. The Deputy Commissioner assured him that there was no objection to the despatch of any telegram which was within the law to any authority, and so far as he was concerned, therefore, the incident may fairly be said to have closed without any prejudice to the Khan Bahadur. Neither, apart from this question in the House of Commons, has any allegation of prejudice been brought to our notice.

13. We have now discussed in detail these aspects of the proceedings in connection with which aspersions have been cast upon our officers, and we consider these to have been unjustified. A complaint of a very serious character was made, and we repudiate entirely the suggestion that it was instigated by the police at Rawalpindi who had no interest in, or knowledge of, the matter. The Bombay Government, rightly impressed with the need for action, communicated the facts to the Chief Commissioner, whose personal intervention in the case was confined to bringing the facts to the notice of the Government of Bombay. The papers having been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, this officer took a view of the matter which was justified by law and which, in view of the fact that the evidence was considered eventually to justify a commitment, cannot be characterised as unreasonable or negligent. In directing the execution of legal process against the Khan Bahadur, special precautions were taken to show every consideration to his feelings. We do not propose to discuss the merits of the actual decision ultimately arrived at in the case; the orders passed were those of a high judicial authority, and with them, as such, we are not immediately concerned, though we have taken leave to dissent from the comments which formed part of the order, but the reflections upon our officers to which the wording of these orders and the subsequent embroideries of the press have given currency, bear directly upon the standard of our administration, and holding, as we do, that these imputations are entirely without justification, we are of opinion that their refutation should be given the fullest publicity. The manner of doing so we leave in Your Lordship's hands, but we consider publicity desirable as an act of ordinary fairness to those who have been attacked. Not least among these is Sir George Roos-Keppel, who in this connection has been assailed with charges of a most scandalous description, although the proceedings neither originated with him nor did he take any active part in them. The opportunity has been taken, however, in connection with political intrigues entirely dissociated from this case, to represent the matter in the light of a striking example of the insecurity of life and property under the present régime in the North-West Frontier Province, and we desire, therefore, to place on record our high appreciation of the administration of the province by Sir George Roos-Keppel, and our reprobation of the cowardly and baseless attacks to which he has been exposed.

14. The publication of the papers in England and in this country would make known in the most open manner possible our opinion as to the charges which have been brought against the servants of Government in connection with these proceedings, but in any case we consider that all those concerned are entitled to be told that Government regards their conduct as free from blame.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

" O'M. CREAGH.

" R. W. CARLYLE.

" HARCOURT BUTLER.

" S. A. IMAM.

" W. H. CLARK.

" R. H. CRADDOCK.

" R. W. GILLAN.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

*Statement of Miss Swannell made before the Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.*

MISS ELSIE SWANNELL.—I am unmarried and reside at the Foundling Home, Mazagon. My age is 20 years. I know Mrs. King. She appears to be an East Indian. I met her for the first time in the beginning of September last. She came to the Home in search of two girls as she alleged they were required by the Rani of Hoti Mardan as governesses for her two boys (children). She subsequently made another statement saying we were required to teach the Rani English. She then took myself and Mrs. Glendenning to a studio at Kalbadevi and had our photographs taken to be sent to her husband, Mr. King, who would show them to the Chief of Hoti Mardan and get his approval. She brought the photos to the Home and she showed them to the Sister Superior who handed them back to her. It was a Saturday when she brought the photos. Mrs. Glendenning's photo was not sent, as a rumour was about that a Mrs. Radford was going. After a few days Mrs. King again came back and told me to get ready as my photograph had been approved of. She then left and returned the next morning. I was out. I returned at about 11 A.M. and Sister Superior told me to get ready and that I had to leave that day and that Miss Coutts was to accompany me. I packed up and left for Victoria Terminus. There I met Miss Coutts and Mrs. King. Arrangements were at first made that we were to travel second class, but when we got to the station we found we had to go third class. We asked her about this and she said she hadn't sufficient money. She gave us Rs. 15 between us for expenses on the journey. We were put into a compartment where two soldiers and a Eurasian were. The soldiers left the compartment, but the Eurasian remained behind and he left, taking one of Mrs. King's towels with him. He got down at Lahore.

We got into Nowshera at about 7.10 P.M. on Monday. We changed there. Mr. King met us and asked us if we were the two young ladies from Bombay. We said yes. He then got second class tickets for us and we went by a branch line to Mardan. We reached there at about 9 P.M. Mr. King told us to go to the waiting room. When we got there the Chief was there, and shook hands with us, saying "Merwan". We sat there for some time and he said to Mrs. King "the photos don't tally." She said "my husband will explain, the lady who was to come was ill and Miss Coutts came in her stead." He seemed satisfied with Miss Coutts. He then told Mr. King to take us to the bungalow and make us comfortable. Mr. and Mrs. King and both of us got into a tonga and our boxes were put in another and were driven to a house in the bazaar. The Chief had driven away before us.

When we arrived at the bungalow we were shown two rooms on the first floor which Mr. King told us had been set apart for us. The ground floor consisted of shops. King lived on the same floor with us and some natives lived further on in the same building.

We had dinner with the Kings and afterwards we went to our rooms. We got no instructions as to the nature of our work that night.

The following morning we had breakfast with the Kings and we asked Mr. and Mrs. King what were our duties and she said "never mind, the Chief knows you are tired and he will not trouble you for a few days". Mr. King added that when he came to the State he did nothing for a month and never saw the face of the Chief. They also told us the Rani had gone to Murree and that the Chief was very frightened of her and that she would be back very soon. At about 9.30 A.M. we were writing some letters and Mrs. King came rushing in and told us the Chief was coming to see us and had sent Mr. King to tell us so, and asked us to dress nicely and do our hair nicely. We said we were dressed nicely and she said "no, no, put on your new dresses". We did dress up and after about half an hour the Chief came with Mr. King who was walking behind him, with a basket which contained a bottle of cherry whisky, one bottle of Bee Hive brandy, fruits, tea and biscuits. He then told King to leave the room and close the outer door behind him. After King had gone he sat down and began talking to us. I did not quite understand his language, but Miss Coutts

did. He then asked us our age and we told him. He then spoke on ordinary subjects and he suddenly broke off and he said that in his country they judged the age of a man by his teeth and that of a lady by her breast. I had to get Miss Coutts to explain this to me in his presence. He then began talking to Miss Coutts and she asked him about the Delhi Darbar and he only laughed (Mrs. King had told us we would accompany the Rani to the Delhi Darbar). He then asked me to open the window which was closed. I got up to open it and he called Miss Coutts up also and he showed some hills which he called Malakand and he told us he used to go there in the motor. He also said that buffalo fights take place near our bungalow and he pointed out the place. We were very interested, but all of a sudden I noticed something strange and on looking I found he was attempting to catch my breast. I ran away across the room and found that Miss Coutts had already bolted from the window. He then said "why are you running and why are you frightened?" I said "we did not come here for this sort of thing. We came here to work." Miss Coutts then said "you know our ages; why can't you believe them?" He said "when you are in a country where it is the custom you must follow that custom".

We then gave him to understand that we had not come for this kind of thing, but to work for the Rani. He took no notice of it and asked us when he would be able to come and when would we let him do what he liked with us. And if we preferred to have him there or at his palace. We told him we did not want him at all for that purpose. He told me I looked very angry and he then left.

When leaving he spoke to Mr. King, and he said, "Mr. King, what have you done?" Mrs. King then came in and we told her what happened and we told her we were going and we wanted to be settled up with. She said "never mind, he is an old man and he must have touched you like a father". I said "no such thing". She said "I did not know he wanted bad women: I will tell my husband: I did not know he was a bad man".

We sent for King, but he did not come. Mrs. King came and said Mr. King was very sorry and was ashamed to see us. We said "we will see him", and went to his rooms. He told us he was sorry and that he would settle up our account and that he would also leave at the end of the month. We went back to our room. Mr. and Mrs. King finished the liquor. That same afternoon she came crying into our room, apparently drunk, and said the Khan's Police have come and are taking Charlie (King) away and they were going to shoot him. We spoke to her and said "he can't do that" and she said "you don't know what kind of a man the Khan is".

That night Mr. King and ourselves were having dinner and he said to us, "sit down, and draw your pay, the Khan won't come near you for 3 or 4 months".

We believed what they told us and we were frightened, being in a native bazaar. We locked ourselves in that night. The next morning Mrs. King's little boy, Harry, came to our room while we were in bed, with a note written by Mrs. King telling us not to leave our rooms or go into the verandah until chicks were put up. She finished by "your loving darling Mrs. O. W. King". That day I finished my letter to Sister Superior which I had begun on the 27th September. I changed the date to the 28th September. It is marked A.

I see this envelope, Post-mark dated 23th September, Hoti. That envelope is not in my handwriting. The one I enclosed my letter in was in my handwriting. I always put the letters S. A. G. on the corners of the envelopes. This envelope is marked Ai. In that letter I hinted to the Sister that something was wrong.

The next morning, 20th September 1911, at about 7 or 7.30 A.M., Mrs. King came into our room quite excited and said the Rani had come in early, accompanied by sowars and servants and that they were passing. We wanted to go and see them and she told us not to go and that the Rani would send for us the next day.

During the day King was sent for by the Chief and he came back and informed us that the Chief was suffering from fever, but that he enquired after us and he would send for us to the palace that evening.

At about 6 p.m. we asked King when the Chief was going to send for us and he said he will send for you presently. He then said the Chief will want you to pour out his medicine and attend to him and that is why he brought you here. He also mentioned something about his private correspondence and said we would have to read his private letters to him as he could not trust his native clerks. He did not send for us that night.

The next day, 30th September 1911, Mrs. King and Mr. King informed us that some native policemen had come and were making enquiries about the two girls that had come and that they told them no one had come. He again warned us about not going on the verandah and that the chicks would arrive that day. They were as a matter of fact put up that day.

At about 6 p.m. King came to us and told us he was taking the Chief for a motor drive and that he would tell him about the police calling. He left and as he did not return early we had our dinner with Mrs. King. This was about 8.30 p.m.

We then went to our room and were preparing for bed when King came rushing in and told us to pack up as we were to leave for Rawalpindi that night. We packed up our things in a hurry and we were ready in a short time. We went to King with our hats on and he made us remove them and cover our heads with towels. We protested, but he would not listen. He would not permit us to have a light when leaving the house and made us put the towels over our faces. We came down, crossed the road, and went through some lanes, accompanied by the Kings, and we came to a garden in which there was a small museum. There were several doors to this museum; only two were open.

The Chief was standing in the garden near the door. He inquired after our health and wanted to take us separately to see the museum and he caught hold of my hand and asked me to accompany him. I declined to go alone. The Kings were persuading us to go and told us we need not be afraid. Then Miss Coutts went in. She came out shortly after and I asked her and she said "go, but don't let him touch you". I was afraid, and Mrs. King said "why are you afraid. I will come with you". I said alright, and she came as far as the door and ran away. The Chief closed the door and took me to one of the seats, and while I was talking to him he asked me for my ring. I declined to give it to him. He was talking about different gentlemen and their ladies. He then put his arms round the bench and touched me and he again tried to catch hold of my breast. I jumped up and he caught hold of my scarf. I then told him I was leaving at once as I did not relish this kind of thing. He then said, "will I tell King?" I said "certainly". He also asked me for a kiss which needless to say was declined. He came to the gate with me and complained to Kings that I was very sulky. I told Miss Coutts what had taken place and said I was of opinion he had brought us for a bad purpose.

We then went to the station accompanied by the Kings and we went from a different station to Rawalpindi. We got to Rawalpindi on Sunday morning. I forgot to mention that the Chief told us that the police were enquiring and consequently he was sending us to Rawalpindi, but would bring us back as soon as a bungalow was ready. "There are a number of Europeans at Rawalpindi and you won't be noticed there" and not to go out without some one with us.

When we got to Rawalpindi we stayed for a few hours in the dak bungalow. Mrs. King was drunk and we then went to the house where we were found by the Police Superintendent. When we were being taken away, Mrs. King told us that we were leaving for nothing, that there was a Rani, that she would lose Rs. 200 which was promised to her.

Mr. King also saw us at the hotel after the police had taken us over and said to us, "don't be afraid of the police, they can't do anything to you". He said he was waiting for them to come to him and he would tell them that he had brought us to teach his children and he asked us to tell the same story and said we would tell the truth.

Had I known that I was to be taken to Hoti, Mardan for the purpose for which I was taken I would not have gone. I was deceived and abducted and had it not been for timely interference I do not know what would have happened to me and my companion. I request that the parties concerned be dealt with according to law.

MISS E. SWANNELL.

Before me,

P. SULLIVAN,

Superintendent of Police,
C.I.D.

17th October 1911.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

No. 9833-B., dated the 8th December 1911.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

I am directed to bring the following facts to your notice.

On the 9th October 1911, the Sister Superior of the St. Joseph Foundling Home, Bombay, went to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with some correspondence and complained that two of the girls of the Home, Miss Elsie Swannell, aged 20, and Miss Coutts, aged 22, had been taken away by a Mrs. King on the pretext that they were to be companions to the Rani of Hoti Mardan. From letters received by her, subsequent to the arrival of the girls at Mardan, she suspected that both she and the girls had been deceived as to the real object for which the girls were taken away.

On receipt of this information the Commissioner of Police wired to the District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, to which place he learnt the girls had been subsequently taken, and received a reply confirming his suspicions that the girls were taken away for immoral purposes. He then wired to the District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, to send the girls to Bombay, which was duly done. On their arrival in Bombay the Commissioner of Police had the statements of one of them, Miss Elsie Swannell, recorded in full and it was certified as being correct by the other girl, Miss Coutts. A copy of Miss Swannell's statement is herewith forwarded.

2. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been directed to take legal proceedings against the Kings under section 366 of the Indian Penal Code, and I am to request that you will take such notice as you may consider necessary of the Khan of Hoti Mardan's objectionable conduct.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Letter No. 147-C., dated the 21st December 1911.

From—A. H. GRANT, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar,

To—W. P. BARTON, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

I have the honour to return the letter No. 9833-B., dated 8th December 1911, from the Bombay Government, sent to me in original by the Chief Commissioner.

2. As the evidence is sufficient to warrant this course, I have had Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad, Khan of Hoti arrested and placed in the judicial lock-up of the Peshawar jail.

3. The Superintendent of Police has made further enquiries at Mardan which confirm the fact that the girls went there, were met at the Railway Station by the Khwaja and were lodged in the Hoti Bazaar, as stated by Miss Swannell. There are thus ample grounds for proceeding against Khwaja Muhammad Khan under section 366 or sections 366 and 109, Indian Penal Code.

4. It remains to decide the Court in which he should be tried. I am inclined to think that it would be most convenient for him to be tried in Bombay with Mr. and Mrs. King. If the whole case were transferred here, a difficulty would arise in regard to the trial of the Kings who would doubtless claim to be European British subjects, and as such triable by the Chief Court of the Punjab. Moreover, the bulk of the important evidence is in Bombay. The witnesses of the arrival of the girls at Mardan and of other incidents there could, without difficulty, be sent to Bombay.

5. I submit the suggestion for the Chief Commissioner's consideration and shall await orders before taking further action in regard to Khwaja Muhammad Khan.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Telegram No. 188-S, dated the 22nd December 1911.

From—The Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar,
To—The Political Secretary to Government, Bombay.

P. Please refer to your letter No. 9833-B., dated the 8th December 1911.

Khwaja Muhammad Khan of Hoti Mardan has been arrested on a charge under sections 109 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of King, who is Khwaja Muhammad Khan's chauffeur, and Mrs. King, but Mr. King, who was at Delhi with Khwaja Muhammad Khan's motor car, has not returned with it and has disappeared. Efforts are being made to trace him. Mrs. King is said to be in Bombay where, I hope, you will be able to arrest her, as it is commonly reported she has been provided by Khwaja Muhammad Khan with a large sum of money which is to be utilised to bribe the prosecution witnesses to retract their evidence. King's two children have been left in Mardan and are being watched in the event of their parents returning. I am writing.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

No. 1692-P., dated the 22nd December 1911.

From—The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL, K.C.I.E.,
Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province,

To—The Secretary to the Government, Political Department, Bombay.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 9833-B. of 8th December, and enclosures, which reached me at Delhi on the 16th December.

2. The person referred to in your letter and in its enclosed correspondence as "the Khan of Hoti Mardan", "the Chief of Hoti", and "the Chief", is one Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Khan, a wealthy house proprietor and land-owner of Yusufzai, a sub-division of the Peshawar District. He resides in Hoti Mardan and is a British subject.

3. The references in Miss Swannell's statement to "the Rani of Hoti Mardan", "the State", "the Chief", "his palace", "the Khan's police", etc., etc., show that Mrs. King had persuaded the two girls that they were in a Native State. There is of course no such person as "the Rani of Hoti Mardan" and Khwaja Muhammad Khan has only one son who is nearly thirty years of age.

4. It is most unfortunate that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, did not communicate in the first instance with this administration, as, had he done so, King and his wife could have been secured.

5. King was with Khwaja Muhammad Khan as chauffeur at Delhi and orders were issued for his arrest, but he has got away. Mrs King has left Mardan and is said to be in Bombay, though their two children have been left in Mardan. It is generally stated that Khwaja Muhammad Khan has given or sent to Mrs. King ten thousand rupees to bribe the witnesses for the prosecution to retract their evidence.

6. This is the first case of this kind which has occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, and I am anxious that very serious notice should be taken of it as, in view of the ready market which exists for European women in Afghanistan and in independent territory, I fear that this disclosure of the remarkable ease with which women can be obtained from charitable institutions may lead to a regular traffic unless a severe example is made.

7. Khwaja Muhammad Khan's line of defence appears to be that he is in no way concerned, and that King and his wife imported the two girls from Bombay as governesses for their own children. Apart from the absurdity of the suggestion that an Eurasian chauffeur on small wages could engage European servants for their own service, we have evidence corroborating Miss Swannell's statement that she and her companion were met at night at Mardan station by Khwaja Muhammad Khan and that he had an interview with them and the Kings in the waiting room. This taken with Miss Swannell's statement is quite sufficient for the trial of Khwaja Muhammad under sections 109 and 366, Indian Penal Code, and it is of even greater importance to punish the wealthy instigator of such an offence than to punish his tools.

8. I enclose a copy of a letter regarding the case from the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and would be obliged if you would let me know as soon as possible whether you would prefer that the trial of the three accused (assuming that King and his wife are arrested) should take place here or in Bombay. The former course would involve the attendance at Peshawar of the two girls.

Enclosure No. 6.

Case No. 1865/P. of 1911 and 36/P. of 1912.

Charge SECS. 221, 222, 223, C.P.C.

I, A. H. S. ASTON, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, hereby charge you 1, Charles W. King, 2, Annie King, 3, Khwaja Mahomed Khan, as follows :—

That you on or about the 23rd day of September 1911 at Bombay abducted a woman, to wit, one Elsie Swannell, in order that she might be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she would be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, and that you did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence which offence was committed in consequence of such such abetment and that you thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 366 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

Secondly, that you on or about the 23rd day of September 1911 at Bombay abducted a woman, to wit, one Daisy Coutts, in order that she might be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she would be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse and that you did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence which offence was committed in consequence of such abetment and that you thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections : 66 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the High Court.

And I hereby direct that you be committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court to be tried on the said charges.

Dated this 30th day of January 1912.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,
*Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.*

No. 1.

Mr. Nicholson for the Crown.

Mr. Vickaji for accused 1 and 2.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Payne for accused 3.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Peter Sullivan, my calling Superintendent of Police, C. I. D.

I arrested accused 1 and accused 2 on the 23rd December. Section 366 is a cognizable offence. I arrested them in a chawl known as Haroon Haji's Chawl at Dadar. They were in the upper floor about the centre of the building. They were both there and living there under the name of D'Souza.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji and Mr. Velinkar.

*To Court :—*I made enquiries in consequence of information received by me on about 3rd October from a gentleman named Mr. Moore.

(Sd.) P. SULLIVAN.

Taken on oath this 26th day of January 1912.

Before me.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate,

Bombay.

Recalled. Solemn affirmation—Shown Exs. P. and Q. The Sister Superior of the Mazagon Foundling Home handed them to me. Shown X^o. Mr. Rodgers handed these two letters to me. Shown Exs. J, K, L, M, N. These were handed over to me by Mrs. Rodgers. Ex.^o were handed over to me by Messrs. Oliver and Company. Shown Ex.^o B, B', C, D, E, and F. These were handed to me by the Sister Superior, St. Joseph's Foundling Home. I produce the "Advocate of India" for Wednesday, August 9th. It contains an advertisement put in Ex.^o

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji, Mr. Pandit and Mr. Velinkar.

(Sd.) P. SULLIVAN.

Taken on oath this 30th day of January 1912.

Before me.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

No. 2.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Bhowanising Bahadursing; my residence Bhaya Haroon Haji's chawl, Dadar.

I have charge of the chawl and know the tenants. Accused 1 and accused 2 lived in one of the rooms, viz., room No. 28. I have received Rs. 5, the rent of the room in advance, I believe, on December 21st. I produce my note book. I produce the Seth's book. Accused 1 gave me the name of John D'Souza. Three or 4 days after they came to live there they were arrested by Superintendent Sullivan.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji and Mr. Velinkar.

(Sd.)

i.e., Bhowanisingh Bahadursingh.

Taken on solemn affirmation this 26th day of January 1912.

Before me.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

No. 3.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Elsie Swannell, my residence Foundling Home, Mazagaon.

I was 21 in September. I know accused 1 and accused 2. I first knew accused 2 as Mrs. Henderson; when I went to Mardan, as Mrs. King. I knew accused 3. He is the Chief of Hoti. I was educated at Bandra Convent. I left school in October 1906. I was employed in Bombay in various places and always resided at the Foundling Home. They keep lady boarders. It is the same religious order as that at Bandra Convent. I first saw accused 2 in September. It must have been about the 15th. I was having breakfast at the home. The bell rang and I went to see who was there. I was doing no work outside but I was helping the Nuns. One of my occupations was to answer the front door bell. I found it was accused 2. She asked to see the Sister Superior. I called the Sister Superior down. She took accused 2 to the parlour and spoke to her. I did not go in. I saw accused 2 at the Home. When the Sister left I spoke to her. She told me the Chief of Hoti wanted 2 governesses for the Rani and that there were 2 little boys to teach, one of 10 and one of 12. I asked her what she had come for and she said she had come to take 2 governesses. She said one was to get Rs. 130 and one Rs. 115 as a salary. Nothing further was done that day. Accused 2 said she was the wife of the motor driver and that the engineer had sent her down to make arrangement. That the engineer was Mr. King and that the motor driver was her husband Mr. Henderson. She first said Mr. King was an engineer. Three or four days afterwards I saw her again. She told me she had returned from church and wanted to see the Sister Superior. The first time I saw her accused 2 was dressed very dirtily. She had a gown on and a shawl and no hat. When she said she had come from church she had a white hat on and an untidy dress. I called the Sister Superior down again. I don't know what she told her but after the interview I had a conversation. She told me the Sister Superior said she had no girls to send and she asked me if I would like to go. I said I would like to go very much. She said "Ask the Sister Superior". She said she was going to see somebody in hospital, Mrs. Shultry, who was also going. She said she could wait for Mrs. Shultry. The Sister Superior said that if we were to go alone I would not go at all. Then accused 2 came again one or 2 days later. She said she had arranged to take another lady instead of Mrs. Shultry as she was in hospital and could not come. Accused 2 mentioned the name of Mrs. Glendenning. She spoke to the Sister Superior. In consequence of it the Sister Superior came and spoke, to me, and in consequence of what was said accused 2 came next morning and took me and Mrs. Glendenning to a photographer in Kalbadevi and I and Mrs. Glendenning were photographed. Accused 2 showed the photos to the Sister Superior 3 or 4 days later. The Sister Superior called me in and showed them to me. The Sister Superior gave my photograph. Mrs. Glendenning's photo was kept back as she did not want to go. I did not see her for a few days. Accused 2 said she was sending the photo. When the photo got there the money would come and she would take me. I was not going alone but the Sister Superior said she would arrange. I did not go alone. Accused 2 said Mr. King would send the money down; that is the engineer. Accused 2 came and said the photo was quite satisfactory and the money would come that evening. That was the day before we left. A telegram arrived from the Sister Superior that evening. Next morning I came home about 11 o'clock. Accused 2 was not there. I had instructions to meet accused 2 at Bori Bunder Station at 2 o'clock. I went but before I went the Sister Superior informed me another girl was going and I could meet her at the station. I went to the station with a lady from the home. I met accused 2 there and a lady called Miss Coutts. She was the sister of the lady who was coming, i.e., Paslow. Accused 2 bought the ticket. I still called her Mrs. Henderson at that time. We

did not call her Mrs. King. She got 3 tickets 3rd class to Nowshera for herself, Miss Coutts and myself. We spoke to her about going 3rd class. She had made arrangements to go 2nd. We said we were not going 3rd. She said what could she do, she had not had enough money sent. She gave Rs. 15 for expenses between us. We left at 2:30 or a little later in the afternoon by the Punjab Express in a through carriage. We got to Nowshera at 7 P.M. I think on the 25th. Mr. King, accused 1, met us. He said, "Are you the 2 young ladies from Bombay?" I said we were. He did not speak further. He was busy about the luggage. We had to go on the narrow gauge from Nowshera to Mardan. Mr. King got the tickets 2nd class. We reached Mardan the same evening. When we got to Mardan accused 2 told us to go into the waiting room as the Chief was waiting there to see us. We went to the waiting room. We met the Chief at the door. It was accused 3. We shook hands and he said *Merbani*. We sat down and he spoke to Mrs. Henderson, accused 2. He said something about the photos. Accused 2 said accused 1 said the ladies were not the same as the photos, and that she had explained that I was the same and that she had brought another lady. I saw my photograph there. Accused 3 called Mr. King, accused 1. Accused 1 told us that the Chief had said he was to take us to the bungalow. We went in a tonga. Miss Coutts and I were in one. I think Mrs. King was there. We went to a bungalow in the bazaar. The Chief drove away in his own carriage, a dog cart. We were on the top floor of the bungalow. There were native shops on the ground floor and we were on the first floor. Miss Coutts and I shared the same room. We had a dining room, bed room, bathroom and verandah looking on the street. There were only a table and 2 chairs and a sofa in the room, no chairs when we arrived. They were put up on the 5th day after our arrival. The Kings had the other apartments in the same building. There was a wall between but the same verandah to both. There was no other access from our apartment to the other. I first learnt Mrs. Henderson was Mrs. King on the last day before the arrival. The Sister Superior told me of the telegram. Mrs. King told me she was Mrs. King. I still called her Mrs. Henderson. She said her husband was a Frenchman and that was the explanation why he wrote bad English to the Sister. We had fare with the Kings that night. We asked about our work. They told us not to trouble, they would settle it next day. Next day we had our *chota hazri* in our rooms. Accused 2 came to talk to us. We again asked about our work. She said "Don't you trouble about the work, the Chief knows you are tired after the journey and won't trouble you". I had no information from Mr. King on the point. We never saw anyone that day. We went on to the side of the Kings. We asked about the work. She said the Chief would not trouble us. She said when I came here I was a month without any work. I don't think any mention was made about the Rani. On the 27th we were writing letters. Mrs. King came and stopped us saying "Go and get dressed, the Chief is coming to see you". She told us to put on better clothes, so we went and changed. After about 20 minutes the Chief came accompanied by Mr. King who was carrying a basket containing fruits, sweets and biscuits and a little bottle of cherry whisky and a bottle of brandy. He told Mr. King to go out of the room and close the door of the verandah. There was a verandah and the room behind that, an outer room behind that. We were in the back room away from the verandah. Shown plan. This is a correct plan (Ex. A.) The Chief asked accused 1 to go out and shut the outer door of room marked B in the plan. We 2 girls and the Chief were alone. There were 2 windows looking on to the back. There was a small terrace outside. A sofa was against one window. I was sitting on the sofa. Miss Coutts was sitting on the other side of the table. Accused 3 was sitting opposite me about 4 yards away. He was talking to Miss Coutts. I did not understand him. She did. I understood "*Kisi hi*", but not the other questions. He said something to me which I did not understand. I supposed he was referring to the journey and I said the journey was very pleasant. Miss Coutts then said "He did not ask about the journey but about your age". I told him how old I was. Then he asked Miss Coutts. Miss Coutts mentioned her age. Then he said something I did not understand. Miss Coutts gave me some information on the subject. She said the Chief said "They judge a man's age by his teeth and a woman's by

her breast." Miss Coutts asked him about the Delhi Durbar. He only laughed. We talked about the Durbar because Mrs. King told us we would have to accompany the Chief to the Durbar. After that the Chief asked me to get up and open the window. I did so. It was closed before he came. It was a glass window. I opened the window. He called Miss Coutts up. He pointed to the hills that could be seen, Mahomed Hills, and said these were the Mahomed Hills and said that in the place down below bull fights took place. He was standing on my right, near the sofa there. Miss Coutts was standing a little behind me. I was looking out at the hills when he spoke of the Mahomed Hills. Suddenly I saw something dark and I saw the Chief's hand. He was on my right hand side and he had put his arm right in front from my right to my left. His hand was near my left breast. He was just about an inch away. I saw his hand and I ran across the room to the other side of the table. Miss Coutts was also on the other side of the table. The Chief said "Why are you frightened?" I told him in Hindustani I had not come for that and that I did not like what he was trying to do. We said we had come to work as governesses for the Rani and not for this sort of thing. Miss Coutts said something to him and explained. She said "we have already told you our ages, why can't you believe us?" The Chief replied "Why not go by the custom, when you are in a place where it is the custom?" We again told him we had not come for this but to be governesses of the Rani, but he still took no notice of that. He said something. Miss Coutts explained that he said "when may he come to see us and do what he likes with us". He began saying "Kabi Ayanga". I did not understand the rest. I replied he might come when he liked. Then Miss Coutts said "What are you telling him to come for?" I said "He can come to see us if he likes?" Miss Coutts then said "Oh, but he is saying when can he come and do what he likes with us, can he come here or shall we come to his Palace". I told him then "kabi mat ao", don't come at all. I was angry with him. I had a cross face on. He made a remark to Miss Coutts. Miss Coutts turned to me and said "smile". I said "why". She said the Chief says "you look cross". The Chief called for Mr. King. He went out on the verandah and called out loud for Mr. King. He did not speak to Mr. King before us. Mr. King came to us and told us that the Chief had said to Mr. King "what have you done", and that he was very angry. We told Mrs. King what had happened and said we were not going to stay, "Settle up and let us go". She said don't take any notice of it, if he touched you he only touched you as a father could his child. I said "No such thing". I told her exactly what he tried. She said "Oh, I am sorry, I never knew he wanted bad women". She told us she would tell Mr. King about it but he did not come to see us. She went away and came back and said Mr. King was ashamed to see us. We said we would see him. We went after about 15 minutes. We found him sitting in his room doing nothing. We told him we wanted to go away. He said he was very sorry and he also said he did not know the Chief was such a man. He would take his pay at the end of the month and leave him. We ate the fruit. We handed the whisky and Brandy to Mrs. King. She took it to Mr. King. We went back to our rooms. We remained in our room. We had no money with which to get away. Mrs. King came back in the afternoon. I think she had too much whisky. She was crying. She said "I have come to take my Charlie away, they are going to shut him up". We were trying to console her. Miss Coutts said she was drunk, "Take no notice of it". That night I had dinner with the Kings. They did not speak about going away. We were not happy. We felt a bit afraid. We closed all the doors. There was a lock on the doors. We locked it. I began my letter to the Sister on the 26th. This is the letter I wrote to the Sister Superior. I altered the date myself. It is the first letter I wrote. The statements in the letter are true. I wrote the portion after the Chief had seen me. I thought the Sister would understand the "But". I don't remember when I began to continue the letter after the interview. (Put in Ex. B.) Shown envelope. That is not in my handwriting. That is in Mr. King's handwriting. I put S.A.G. at the corner of all my letters. The letters G.A.G. in the corner of the envelope are not my handwriting. (Marked X for identification.) I put Ex. B. in an envelope which matched the paper. I addressed it and gave it to a chokra. We had a little servant boy. I had stamped

it and put S. A. G. in the corner. I walked out and saw the *chokra* going and Mr. King's little boy calling him back. I made the *chokra* a sign to go on. Then I went back and took no further notice. On September 29th we were still in bed. Mrs. King came, running into the room quite excited: She said the Rani had come from Marree. She said there were a lot of sowars and we wanted to go on the verandah to see them. She said "don't go there" and that the Chief had told her husband to tell us not to go there till the chicks had been put up. We said we wanted to see the Rani. She said we would be sent for to the Palace. We saw Mr. King. Next day Mrs. King came to us at about 11 o'clock and said, "Don't go out on the verandah the police have come enquiring about you". Chicks were put up that day in the evening. Mrs. King said the police had heard that 2 ladies had come into the station, had been seen in Nowshera Station, that they wanted to know what had become of them. We afterwards went to Mr. King's room and he told us he had told the police to go away saying there were no ladies there. He said he was going to tell the Chief about it when he went to take him for a drive in the evening at 6. We had dinner alone with Mrs. King. After dinner we went to our room. We were getting ready to go to bed when Mr. or Mrs. King came in. I now remember it was Mr. King. He said pack your boxes, you have to go to Rawalpindi to-night. We got ready and put our things together. I put a scarf and cap on, Miss Coutts put a hat on. We came out into the verandah and met Mr. and Mrs. King there. Mr. King spoke first to Mrs. King. He said go and bring towels and he asked us to take our hats off. She brought 2 towels. We would not take off our hats at first, but he said we must put the towels on otherwise people in the street would see us. He made us put the towels on our heads and faces. We went with them. They made the little boy blow the lamp out and take it away. We went through a lot of little lanes. Once before we had gone with Mr. and Mrs. King to a garden which he called the Chief's garden. I don't think we went by the small lanes the first time but we ended by coming to the same garden. In the garden was a small house which was supposed to be a museum with Indian curios and pictures. The Chief was standing before the door of the museum. He said, "*merban, merban*", and began to talk. Then he caught my left wrist and said "*ao*". And wanted me to go inside the museum. I objected. I refused to go with him alone. The Kings were trying to persuade me to go. Both tried. They said "Go inside, don't be frightened, he won't do anything to you". I said I would not go. I pulled my hand away. Miss Coutts said "I'll go first". He did not say what he wanted us to go in for; he said nothing. Miss Coutts went in. He closed the door. There was a small hurricane lamp inside. They were inside about 10 to 15 minutes. I went and sat on one of the benches in the garden with Mr. and Mrs. King. They said I was very silly not to go. Miss Coutts was still in there. Mr. King said "Why are you afraid? he has got a lot of women sitting inside". Miss Coutts came out and the Kings told me to go in. They said "go on in now, don't be afraid". I went to Miss Coutts and said "I don't want to go in alone". She said "Go in Miss Swannell, but don't let him put his hand upon you". Mrs. King said she would take me in and stay with me there. I consented to go. I went with her as far as the door. The Chief was standing at the entrance. He caught my hand and again led me in. He closed the door. Mrs. King did not come as she said. There was none in the museum but the Chief and myself. When I got inside the Chief led me by the hand to a wooden bench. I sat down. I was not frightened. He sat down beside me on my left hand side and he was talking to me. He was talking in a language that I did not understand. I did not understand any part of it. It must have been in connection with the pictures on the wall, at which he pointed. The pictures were portraits of European Princes. He went on talking about some Captain that he knew, Captain Fletcher or Fletcher. He went on talking to me. I did not understand him. Then he said something like *bosa* (Interpreter says *bosa* means "kiss"). I said I did not understand—"kia bolta." He said "*ida do*"—made a sign patting his cheek twice. I was wearing a ring at the time which I have now on. He asked me to give him the ring—"Give this to me". He put his hand across my finger. I drew my hand away. I had a bunch of keys in my hand as well. He asked me for that also. I did not give it to him. He next put his hand to my ear. I had no earrings on at the time but

he touched my ear and said "Yeh hum ko do". He passed his hand from my ear on to my breast left side. When I felt the weight of his hand I jumped up from the bench and said "tum kya karta hie"—"what are you doing". He caught the end of my scarf. He was still sitting. "kay ko nahy dikhni node datai"—"why don't you allow me to see". I said I had not come for that sort of thing. I had come for work and that I did not want to stay. He said are you not willing to stay here. I answered no. He said "Shall I tell Mr. King?". I said "yes". Then he came up to talk as far as me, then came to the door and called for Mr. King. He called out to Mr. King, called his name. Mr. and Mrs. King and Miss Coutts came up together. He began to talk to the Kings. I could not understand what. Mr. King explained that the Chief said we were going to Rawalpindi because the police had come to enquire about us and that when we were at Rawalpindi we would not be noticed so much, as there were so many Europeans there, and also that we were not to go out alone, when we were there, but that someone was to accompany us each time. The Chief said the other girl was very nice but that I was very cross. Mr. King told me so. The Chief stroked our chins in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. King. They were standing near, looking. We went with the Kings out into the street where 2 tongas were waiting. We drove to some station, not Mardan Station. We went to Rawalpindi. Mr. and Mrs. King went with us. We arrived next morning at Rawalpindi and went to a Dak Bungalow. Mr. King went out saying he wanted to see the cashier or someone about furnishing our rooms and giving us our pay. I spoke to Mrs. King. She said, "You are all right here, you are at Rawalpindi now, you won't go back there for a month until the bungalow is ready". Nothing was said there about the Police. She said "Why do you want to go away, why don't you sit down and take your pay, there is nothing for you to be done and the Chief won't come again for another 4 or 5 months". She did not mention any children then. We went from the Dak Bungalow to another bungalow. We stayed there for 10 or 11 days. On the 11th day a policeman came and made enquiries. He asked for Mrs. King. In her presence he asked us if we were the girls from Bombay. We said "yes". He asked why we had come. We said as governesses to the Rani of Hoti. He asked us did we really know why we had come. He came with the old Roman Catholic Priest. He asked if we were willing to go to Bombay. We said yes. When the Superintendent went out and we were getting ready Mrs. King said "Why do you want to go away, you can sit down here and take the pay, now that you are going away, I shall loose the Rs. 200 promised me by the Chief". The Police Superintendent took us away and we were sent to the Hotel to stay. When we were in the Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. King came to see us. Mr. King told us "Don't be afraid of the police, they can do nothing to you, they can't force you to go back". Then he told us, in case the police asked us what we came for, to tell the police that we came to teach his (Mr. King's) children. I said, "I shall just say why I really came. I won't say anything else". We saw no Rani the whole time we were there. We saw no children. We saw no one but the Chief of Hoti. On October 6th I wrote this letter to the Mother Superior (Ex. C.) I forgot to mention, one day in the morning, at Hoti in the house in the bazaar where we were living, I said to Mrs. King "where is the Rani?" She said "Don't say a word, there is no Rani, don't tell Mr. King". I sent this telegram to the Sister in reply to one which we got. (Put in Ex. D.) I wrote this letter to the Sister Superior. (Put in Ex. E, envelope E.1.) It escaped my mind. Mrs. King when she came to Bombay as Mrs. Henderson spoke about a governess. She said "the governess is going to England and therefore he wants 2 others". I have a letter which I received from the Sister Superior in Bombay which I produce. When the police took us away from Mrs. King, Mrs. King told us she had wired to Mr. King to the effect that we had been arrested. Then Mr. King came to the Hotel and saw us. He said he had shown the telegram to the Chief and that the Chief had said to him "Mr. King save yourself and save me". Mr. King said "when you get back to Bombay if you like you can come back". Then he left the Hotel and we never saw him again. Mr. King did not write to me afterwards. Miss Coutts wrote to him and he wrote back. I saw the letters. I know his handwriting I have seen him write. He readdressed to me some envelopes addressed to Hoti. I can tell his writing. Shown 3 letters. These letters are in Mr. King's handwriting. (Put in Ex. F. collectively.)

Postponed to January 27th at 1.30 P.M. for want of time.

Mr. Raikes applies that accused 3 may be again remanded into Police custody and that his attendance may be excused tomorrow. It would be dangerous to his life to be remanded to jail and it is very detrimental to his health to be brought here. The doctor is present.

Mr. Nicholson.—This special application comes from accused 3 and accused 3 could not be prejudiced. I would arrange for identification of accused by the witnesses on the last day.

Ernest Frederick Gordon Tucker.—S. A. Before the last occasion I examined accused 3 and gave a certificate. I examined him again yesterday. I have seen him again in Court to-day. In my opinion he is not physically fit to be brought into Court. It is dangerous to his health and indirectly, possibly directly, to his life to move him about in this way. I consider it would actually be dangerous to his life to remand him to jail. I think it would certainly be a direct danger to his life.

Cross-examination declined.

Application allowed. Accused's personal attendance is dispensed with until January 30th. I remand accused into Police custody at his residence until January 30th.

(Id.) A. H. S. A.,—26-1-12.

Elsie Swannell, S. A. continued.—Shown letter. That is in Mr. King's handwriting. Shown envelope. That is also in Mr. King's handwriting. (Put in collectively X 4 for identification.) Shown letter. That is in the handwriting Mr. King also. Shown envelope. That is also in the handwriting of Mr. King. (Marked collectively X 5 for identification.) Shown letter. That is in Mr. King's handwriting. Shown envelope. That is also in his handwriting. (Marked collectively X 6.) This letter is also in Mr. King's handwriting and so is the envelope. (Marked collectively X 7.) These letters were both in the handwriting of Mr. King and so are these envelopes. (Marked collectively X 8.) This letter was also in the handwriting of Mr. King and so was this letter. (Marked X 9 collectively.) This is the photographer (Mr. Rustomji Purverji) who took our photographs. I produce the letter received from the Sister Superior. (Put in Ex. G.)

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Velinkar.

Recalled.—S. A. This is the gentleman (Mr. Farquhar) whom I saw at Rawalpindi.

To Court.—(After the above statement has been read to the witness) I wish to add, that when I was sitting with the Chief in the museum he said to me that he would make me a "Pathani" and that he would cut my hair across the forehead.

(Sd.) E. SWANNELL.

Taken on Oath, this 27th day of January 1912.

Before me

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Rustomji Purverji, my calling photographer.

My firm is called the E. O. S. Photographic Company. We have our studio in Kalbadevi Road. I recognize Miss Swannell, the last witness. She came to be photographed with Mrs. Henderson. She was photographed with Miss Swannell, by that I mean separately but at the same time. I don't remember whether any other lady came with them. I produce the 2 negatives. (Put in Exs. H. and I.) I produce an entry in my books showing the negatives were taken on 12th September 1911. They took one copy of each first and then Miss Swannell had three. The address given was care of Mother Superior, St. Joseph's, Mazagaon. The copies were taken away personally. It is marked here that they were taken on 16th September 1911.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji. Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar. Accused 2 may have accompanied them but I don't remember. I remember the personages who were photographed. Taken on oath this 26th day of January 1912.

(Sd.) RUSTOMJI PURVEIZJI,

E. O. S. Photographic Co.

Before me.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Jessie Mackenzie. I am known in the Order as Sister Winifred.

I belong to the Order of the Daughters of the Cross. I am in charge of St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagaon. I have been in charge there for one year. The Convent of Bandra belongs to the same Order. I know Miss Swannell. I used to visit the Convent at Bandra when she was at school there. I have known her from very early childhood. Shown Ex. F. I received these letters at the Foundling Home through the post. It is usual for people to apply to me when they want to give situations to young ladies. Young ladies receive board and lodging at the Home. All creeds and all nationalities are received at the Home. Sometimes we have as many as 15 or 16 even to 19 boarders at a time. Shown the letter of August 13th. I believe I wrote to Mr. King in reply.

Mr. Nicholson asks accused 1 to produce.

Mr. Vickaji. All our letters were seized by the Police at Hoti Mardan.

I received more letters than Ex. F. from Mr. King. I destroyed them. The first ones I received I destroyed because they were written in such bad English that I thought it would not be a *bona fide* situation. Later on someone called at the Home. A person of the name of Mrs. Henderson. Accused 2 is Mrs. Henderson. She called after I had received the letters. It was before Miss Swannell left the Home. It was between August and September. Miss Swannell was there. She was acting as a portress and attended to the front door. Miss Swannell told me some one wanted to see me. Mrs. Henderson told me she had been warned to bring 2 ladies to Hoti who had been engaged as governesses to the Chief of Hoti and the Rani. I don't remember her alluding to correspondence. She said she was Mrs. Henderson whose husband was working in the service of the Chief. She did not mention the name of King at first. She had several interviews after that. She referred to 2 princes who had to be taught English.

So far as I remember she said their ages were 6 and 10 years old. She said the girls would each have Rs. 100 a month for salary plus messing. She said besides attending on the young princes they would have some work with the Rani and would have to go to the Delhi Durbar. The Chief would also pay for their journey up and would go 2nd class. Mrs. Henderson was to wire for the money and get it. Mrs. Henderson said she was a poor woman. Miss Swannell was offered the place by Mrs. Henderson in my presence. I was present during part of the conversation between Mrs. Henderson and Miss Swannell. I leave the question of employment to the girls themselves. I had 2 or 3 interviews with Mrs. Henderson. Miss Swannell went to have her photograph taken. I could not say by whom. I don't know if the photos came. I think some one went from the Home with Miss Swannell. I could not say. Mrs. Henderson said the principal part was to have a photograph sent before the engagement. She did not tell me what it was to be sent for. I don't remember if Mrs. Henderson reported anything to me about the photo afterwards. She was coming up to the last day. A wire came from Hoti on the 22nd addressed to me. I destroyed the original. When Mrs. Henderson called I asked, "Who is Mrs. King? She said, "Excuse me for passing under another name, but my real name is Mrs. King. I am better known in Bombay by the name of Henderson". I made enquiries about King. She said he was an engineer at Hoti. She did not say what sort of engineer. Miss Swannell went with Mrs. King to the railway station. I gave directions to Miss Swannell before she left. I did not give them in the presence of Mrs. King. Shown Ex. B. I received that letter. Shown X2. It came in that envelope. (Put in Ex. B1). I was not surprised to hear from Miss Swannell. I expected to hear from her because of a conversation I had with her. Shown Ex. B. When I received that I knew something was wrong. The envelope B1 was not in the handwriting of Miss Swannell. I spoke to Mr. Moore about it. Mr. Sullivan came to see me. Shown Ex. C. I received that letter from Miss Swannell. I sent a telegram to Miss Swannell after seeing Mr. Sullivan. I wrote to her. Shown Ex. O. That is the letter I wrote and its envelope. I received this telegram (Ex. D.) Shown Exs. B, E1. I received that letter and envelope. I handed over all the letters and telegram I had to Mr. Sullivan. Miss Swannell returned to the Home. Miss Coutts came with her. They arrived on the 15th October. They were at the Home for some time after that.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Velinkar.

Re-called. Solemn Affirmation :—Miss. Coutts left. Miss Coutts got a situation before the arrival of the Kings. Miss Swannell stayed there.

Taken on oath this 27th day of January 1912.

SISTER WINIFRED.

Before me.

(Sd). A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Charles Gordon Darrach Farquhar; my calling Superintendent, Police, Rawalpindi District, Punjab.

Hoti Mardan is not in my District. I received a telegram from the Criminal Intelligence Department, Bombay. In consequence of it I obtained a warrant to search for 2 girls from the District Magistrate, Rawal Pindi. I personally enquired. I found two girls with Mrs. King in a sort of lodging house

called Sirdar Mohamed Singh's house in Rawal Pindi. By Mrs. King I refer to accused 2. I did not know her before. I went to the house with Rev. Father Deyrsel, the Roman Catholic Chaplain of Rawal Pindi, in consequence of the telegram. I found them in a block of rooms attached to the compound of the house. I stated what I wanted. Accused 2 was present. I asked if she was Mrs. King. She said "yes". I then said I had a warrant to search for two girls, Miss Coutts and Miss Swannell. There were 2 girls in the room at the time. They said those were their names. I told the girls to pack up their clothes and come away with me. So far as I recollect, I asked the girls in the presence of accused 2 if they had come from Hoti Mardan. They said yes. I asked them why they had gone. They said they had been offered situations as governesses to the children of the Rani of Hoti Mardan. I am not certain whether they mentioned the children or only the Rani of Hoti. They said they were to get Rs. 125 a month each and their board. They told me they had not seen the Rani. They said they had twice asked to see the Rani and that they had been put off and had not seen her. I took them to the District Magistrate. They were put in the Cantonment Hotel. A policeman was put in the compound, not exactly as a sentry but I think more or less to see that they did not run away. I did not know anything about the girls. They were sent off to Bombay in the charge of the Railway Police. There was a servant in the door of the room where the girls and Mrs. King were. He helped to get their boxes out. They said they would not go back to Hoti Mardan.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji and Mr. Velinkar.

(Sd.) C. FARQUHAR.

Taken on oath this 27th day of January 1912.

Before me.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Ernestine Adelina Rogers, my husband's name Charles Jivous Rogers, my residence Bombay.

In August and September last year I had correspondence with a man called King at Hoti Mardan. I saw an advertisement in the *Advocate of India* and I wrote to Oliver and Company. They referred me to Mr. King. I wrote to King. Shown X4. That is the answer which I received from him. (Put in Ex.J). Shown 4Xs viz., Ex.J., X5, X6, X7. I received all these letters from King in answer to mine. I received X5 first then Ex.J then X6 and X7 fourth, X5 put in Ex.K, X6, Ex.L. X7 Ex. M. I sent my photographs. I have children. Only my youngest child is referred to in the correspondence. Shown Ex.L. I sent 2 photographs. Ex.L refers to the second photograph and so does Ex.M. Shown Ex. K. In that letter I was asked for my first photo. That was a photo of myself and baby. The second photo was of myself alone. A woman by name Mrs. Henderson or Anderson came to see me on the 12th September. I asked her who she was. She said she came from Hoti Mardan and that she was Mrs. Anderson sent by the Chief. I asked her what the Chief had sent her for. She said Mr. King the Chief's engineer and the Chief had asked her to call on me to have me in in readiness. I told her I was quite ready to go and was waiting for the money. She asked what amount I would ask for. I said Rs. 300 in advance. I asked her about the Chief. She said he was a ruling prince there, very rich and with large estates. I asked her why he wanted an English governess.

She said he had an English governess but that she was going home. I had conversations with her about the letters. I asked her if she knew Mr. King. She said he was the Chief Engineer of the State Railway getting Rs. 2,000 a month. She said the Chief was a very nice man. She said the Rani was also a very nice woman and that the Chief had 4 or 5 Ranis. I said referring to the letters "This gentleman writes very curious English, is he a foreigner?" She said Mr. King was a Frenchman. I asked her what she was doing there. She said she was the wife of a chauffeur to the Chief who was getting Rs. 150 a month as a motor car driver, that his name was Mr. Anderson or Henderson. She never said that his name was King. She said the Rani liked my photograph very much, that she was very much taken with it and very much bent upon my coming. I was to leave on the 15th September with my baby. She said she would accompany me and help me on the way. She said she was waiting for another lady. I asked her what for. She said the other lady was to help me. She said the salary of the other lady was to be Rs. 80 plus Rs. 15. She said when I went to have my food and rest there was someone to be with the Rani. She would not be alone and therefore the other lady was to be engaged. I asked if there were Europeans and a Political Agent at Hoti. She said there were very few Europeans barring the Police, and that she did not know the Political Agent. She said her Christian name was Annie, and asked me to call her Annie. I was waiting for the money. I said as soon as the money came I would let her know. She gave me her address as—

Mrs. A. Anderson or Henderson,

Opposite Tramway Terminus,

Parel.

She said the money was to come to her. I expected the money to come to me. I said why should the money go to you. I have to travel. She said "the Chief said he was going to send it to me". I showed her Mr. King's letter. She said "Oh! I don't think he will send you Rs. 300, madam, he will send you 2nd class fare". I said I would not travel 2nd. We had a talk. She sat down. I asked if I would be comfortable and well looked after and whether I would be safe. She said yes, I would be quite safe and that I would like the place very much. I never received any money and I did not go. I tried to get back my photographs I did not get them. I sent a copy of this letter to the Chief and to Mr. King. I got an answer from Mrs. King, and as my husband thought it strange that she should write he sent the letter back. This was the letter put in Ex. N. I received this letter from the Convent dated 11th October (marked X10 for identification).

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji and Mr. Velinkar.

(Sd.) MRS. ERNESTINE ADELINE ROGERS.

Taken on oath this 27th day of January 1912.

Before me

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate,

Bombay.

No. 8.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Eugene Campbell Oliver, my calling Proprietor of the firm of Oliver and Company, Suppliers of Domestic Servants.

Shown 18 and 19. I received these letters on 6th August and 26th August respectively from Mr. King in the ordinary course of business (put in Ex. O. collectively). I put an advertisement in the paper on August 9th. I put it in the *Advocate of India*. I received replies in answer to my advertisements. I did not see Mr. King or Mrs. King at any time.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji and by Mr. Velinkar.

(Sd.) E. C. OLIVER.

Taken on oath this 27th day of January 1912.

Before me.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

*Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.*

No. 9.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Kazerdin Attuddin. My calling Head Constable, Railway Police, Mardan, No. 313.

I know the Khan of Hoti. I know accused 1, and accused 2 very well. Accused 1 is a motor driver. Accused 2 is the wife of accused 1. They live in a house at Bica Ganj on the bazar road. I remember when accused 2 came to Mardan, 3 or 4 months ago. She was accompanied by 2 ladies. One of the ladies was like the young lady who gave evidence. Accused 1 was with them. Accused 1 and accused 2 and 2 girls came out of a 2nd Class. I saw the Khan that day. He came to the station before the train came in and was at the station when it came. When the 4 arrived they went into the waiting room. The Khan was also with them. They remained there a short time. Accused 1, accused 2, and the 2 ladies drove away in a tonga. They had no luggage. What luggage they had I don't know, whatever luggage they had they took in the tonga. The Chief went in his own tonga.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Velinkar.

(Sd)

i.e., KAZERDIN ATTUDIN,

Postponed to January 30th at 1.30 p.m.

(Id.) A. H. S. A.,

27th January 1912.

Taken on solemn affirmation, this 27th day of January 1912.

Before me.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate,

Bombay.

Mr. Pandit now appears for accused 2 with Mr. Vickaji.

No. 10.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Daisy Coutts. My age about 22 years. I am unmarried. I arrived in Bombay this morning. I have just come from the Maharaja of Bikaner. I know accused 1, 2, 3. I remember September 23rd. Under an arrangement made with my sister, I took a post at Hoti Mardan. My sister is a married woman with children. I accompanied my sister to Victoria Terminus. I met Mrs. King there. My sister did not go to Hoti. I went instead of her. I was working with a lady. I asked the Sister Superior if she would allow me to go instead of my sister. I spoke to accused 2 about my box that day; nothing else. I spoke to her about my box because all the expenses of the journey were sent to her. My sister's name is Mrs. Parcell. She was at the station. Mrs. King did not say anything until after the train started. Mrs. King paid for my ticket. I went away with Miss Swannell. The arrangement was for Miss Swannell to teach the 2 children of the Khan. I was to attend to their food and clothing. Mrs. King told me that Mr. King said there was a Rani. Mr. King met us at Nowshera, I was to get Rs. 135 of which Rs. 35 was for food. Miss Swannell was to get Rs. 125 out of which Rs. 25 was for messing. The Maharaja of Bikaner is giving me Rs. 100 a month and all food. We travelled 3rd class to Nowshera. Sufficient money had not been sent for 2nd class, so Mrs. King said. From Nowshera we went 2nd class to Mardan. Mr. King bought the tickets. The Khan met us at the station, i.e., accused 3. We went to the waiting room. He said we must feel tired, Mr. King would show us our quarters, give us a dinner and send us to bed. I did not see any photos at the station. The Khan said one of us tallied with the photo, the other did not. He said Miss Swannell tallied. He turned to Mr. King and asked why I had come instead. Mr. King said he had found a substitute as the other lady had fallen through. We went with the Kings in a tonga. The Khan went in a dog cart. We went to a house in the Bazar, an upper storeyed house. There are shops on the ground floor. The Kings were living next door. There was a verandah communicating between the quarters. We had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. King. Mr. King told us not to trouble about our work as the Khan would leave us alone for 2 or 3 days. We breakfasted next morning with Mr. and Mrs. King. Mr. King said the Khan would be considerate and let us rest after our long journey. That morning we saw no one. Next day at about 10 o'clock the Khan called. He brought a basket of fruit, some Indian sweets and a bottle of cherry whisky and a bottle of Beehive brandy. Mrs. King came over and told us to change our dresses and put on something pretty as the Khan was coming. I did so. The Khan told Mr. King to leave the room and shut the door. The Khan, myself and Miss Swannell remained in the room. First of all he asked us our ages. I understood what he said. We told him our ages. He said "You can tell a man's age by his teeth and a woman's by feeling her breasts". Miss Swannell did not understand it. I interpreted it to her. We asked him about the Rani and when we would see her. He laughed. We did not ask about the children. He asked Miss Swannell to open the window. She did so. He said there was a courtyard beneath and bull fights occasionally took place there. Then he attempted to touch Miss Swannell on her breast. He stood behind her and placed his right arm across her body in front. There was a table in the room. I walked round it and she ran after me. The Khan said 'Why are you running away from me?' There is nothing to be afraid of. It is

the custom of the place to find out a woman's age like that. Why don't you follow the custom?" We said we did not wish to follow that custom. Both of us said so. The Khan said "Will you come over to my place? Shall I come over to your place and will you let me do what I like with you?" I answered "Never". Miss Swannell said "Come whenever you like". She did not understand. I don't remember whether I explained then or afterwards to Miss Swannell what he had said. She said we had not come there to lead that kind of life. We said we had come to look after two children, one as a governess and the other in the capacity of a nurse. He laughed. I asked him when we were going to the Delhi Durbar. He made no reply but only laughed. He asked for leave to go. We said yes, and he went. He met Mr. King and said something to him. I did not catch what he said. Then he went away. After that Mrs. King came into the room and asked what the Khan had said. We told her all that had taken place and said we were not going to stay there any longer. She said she did not know the Khan was a bad man. He had sent her to Bombay to bring 2 governesses and she had brought them. She then went away. Mrs. King came back again and said Mr. King was very sorry to hear what had taken place and that he was ashamed to meet us. Two hours after we went to Mr. King's room and asked him to get our train fare back to Bombay. He expressed regret at what had taken place. He said he would leave the Khan's service at the end of the month. Later on he told us not to be afraid as the Khan had only done to us what a father would do to his child. We did not agree to that. We said no father would do such things to his children. He told us not to be afraid as the Khan would not come near us for 4 or 5 months. We were to do nothing in the meanwhile. No reference was made to the children of the Khan. About 3 days after that there was a commotion about 4 o'clock in the morning while it was dark. We asked Mrs. King what it was. She said the Rani had come from Murree with all their retinue and that she would send for us to her place in 2 or 3 days' time. We heard and saw nothing more of the Rani. One day Mrs. King came into our room. She was not sober. She said there was no Rani in the place and that we were not to tell Mr. King that she had told us. Mrs. King was very often drunk. In the morning the Rani was said to have come. Mr. King told us not to go into the verandah as 2 policemen were making enquiries about us. He told us he had said something to them. He did not tell us what he had said. That night at about 8 o'clock he said the Khan wanted to see us in the garden. We knew which garden he referred to. We had been to the garden before. There was a museum in the garden. We put on our hats. Mr. King told us to take them off and to put towels over our heads. We wore them like shawls. He told us that the people all flocked when they saw a white face. Eventually we did what he asked. We objected at first. It was a very dark night. The Kings carried a light, a lantern. We got to the museum. The Khan was standing there. He held Miss Swannell by the hand and wanted her to go into the museum first alone. She resented it but Mrs. King said there were lots of women inside. She would not go in, so I offered. I went in and he closed the door. There was another door open. We stood up. He pointed to different pictures on the wall and said that various English people both men and women had visited him and no one was afraid of him, why were we afraid. He asked me to sit down. I sat down on a bench. There was a dim light in the room. No one else was in the room, no Rani. He attempted to put his arm round my waist while talking. I saw the movement and I got up. We were talking about things in general. He asked me to sit down again. I consented to do so only on condition he left me alone. He agreed. He said he was sending us to Rawalpindi that night as the police were making enquiries about us. As soon as the bungalow he was building for us at Mardan was ready we were to return. He said Rawalpindi was a big place and no one would take any notice of us there as there are many Europeans there. He said "Send your friend in". I went out. Miss Swannell refused to go in alone. Mrs. King agreed to go in with her. I said to Miss Swannell "Go in, but don't let the man touch you". Mrs. King came back and said the Khan offered her a chair in the room but she came back and did not want to stay. After about 10 minutes the Khan opened the door and Mr. and Mrs. King and I walked into the museum. Miss Swannell told me that the Khan had asked her for a kiss,

that he had told her about going to Rawalpindi and that she said she did not want to stop any longer. He turned to Mr. King and said Miss Swannell was very cross. He stroked Mrs. King, Miss Swannell and myself on the chin. He asked Mr. King if arrangements had been made to take us to Rawalpindi. Mr. King said "Yes", and took us both in a tonga. We removed our towels when we got into the gardens. We got into a station which was not the same as that in which we had arrived, and went to Rawalpindi, and in a house there one of the Khan's servants gave us Rs. 112 between us for our expenses. We stayed in the house. The Police came there, Mr. Farquhar. After some conversation we went away with him. Mrs. King said, "If you go away I shall lose my Rs. 200". The Khan was to have given it to her for bringing us. That is what she said. Mr. and Mrs. King came to the Hotel. Mr. King told us that if we were asked why we had come to Hoti Mardan we were to tell the Police we had been there to teach his children. We said we would not say that. Mrs. King came over the morning before we left Rawalpindi. Mr. King wrote to Miss Swannell. I saw the letter in his handwriting. Then I went over to the place accompanied by the Native Inspector. I asked Mr. King what he meant by writing the letter. He said Miss Swannell had written to the Sister Superior many lies about him. He had seen letters of Miss Swannell which he said he would show to the Police. He did not say how he had got the letters. That was the last I saw of him. I came back to Bombay with Miss Swannell and went to the Foundling Home. I went to Mr. King asking for my pay. Ten days' pay was due.

Mr. Vickaji—We have not the letters here. This is a letter I received in reply dated 27th October (put in Ex. P). Afterwards I received this letter from Mr. King (Ex. Q) On 8th December I left Bombay to take service with the Maharaja of Bikaner. I received this letter before I went, i.e., Ex. Q. I have not seen any of the accused since. I was obliged to give up my place with the Maharaja of Bikaner to come here. I was served with a summons.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vickaji.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Pandit.

Cross-examined. I wrote to the Chief of Hoti before I left Rawalpindi. I did write to Mr. King.

Re-examined. Mr. Nicholson calls for the letter written by the witness to the Chief.

Mr. Velinkar—I do not produce the letter. We have had no notice to produce and I had no intimation till this moment that such a letter existed. If notice is given to me and such a letter exists I shall produce it.

Mr. Velinkar requests the Court to take a note that the answer "I wrote to the Chief of Hoti" was an answer to the question "Did you write to Mr. King before you left Rawalpindi".

Mr. Nicholson calls for the letter to Mr. King.

Mr. Vickaji makes the same answer as Mr. Velinkar.

"We have had no notice to produce. If notice is given us and such a letter exists we will produce it. Possibly the police have seized it.

I am able to state the contents of the letter which I wrote to the Chief.

Will you kindly state the—

Mr. Velinkar objects.

I uphold the objection.

I don't remember all the contents of the letter I wrote to Mr. King. I do remember some of the contents.

Will you kindly state the—

Mr. Vicaji objects.

I uphold the objection.

(Sd.) D. COUTTS.

Recalled.—Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar (By permission of Court).
Witness writes at Mr. Velinkar's dictation I, You, Very sorry, Place, Force,
Coutts [Put in Ex. (1).]

Taken on oath this 30th day of January 1912.

(Sd.) D. COUTTS.

Before me.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

*Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.*

No. 11.

FOR THE CROWN.

I, having made Solemn Affirmation, state that my name is Cheragdin, my father's name Abdul Rahman, my calling clerk in the firm of Shaik Mohidin & Co.

I was in the service of the Khan accused 3. I know accused 1 and 2, Mr. and Mrs. King. I entered the employment of the Khan in the beginning of March 1911. King entered it in or about July last. He was the Khan's motor car driver. He was getting Rs. 150 a month, I was getting Rs. 40, I was the Khan's English Clerk. I knew the Kings very well. I went to their house several times. Mr. King came to my house. I had a conversation at Hoti about an English girl. I had a conversation with Mr. King about English girls. That was in the beginning of August. Mr. King told me that the Khan had asked him whether he could procure 2 or 3 English girls for him. He told me that he wanted them as "Mistresses". I asked him whether he could procure such girls. He boastfully replied that he could procure them easily. He was drinking. On another visit he told me he had opened communications with English girls and had written to Bombay and that he had requested them to send their photos at the request of the Khan. He told me that the pay had been settled and that he was going to send his wife. He told me when the photos arrived that the photos had been shown to the Khan and two selected. He told me that the Khan had selected girls who were going to be brought soon from Bombay to Hoti. I know Mrs. King left Hoti. I knew because Mr. King used to meet me nearly every day and he told me that his wife had left. I know the Kings' quarters well. I did not go to the upper storey. Down below there were shops, a butcher's shop and a sweetmeat seller's shop. When Mr. King told me Mrs. King had gone to Bombay the Khan was at Hoti. The Khan went to Murree, but he came back on the 16th August. He stopped at Murree for 20 days. It was the 16th September he returned. I made a mistake. I went with the Khan to Murree and returned with him. When I came back on the 16th September, either 16th September or 17th September, the Khan asked me to write to a Missionary. He told me to write to the English Missionary, Mr. Norwood, to vacate the house which he occupied. The house was close to the Kings' quarters. The Khan told me that he wanted the house for his guests. The Khan referred to the 2 guests. I wrote accordingly. No answer came in English. An answer came in Pushtu. I do not understand Pushtu. The Khan told me that the Missionary did not wish to vacate the house and told me to write again to him. I wrote again. I don't remember whether any answer was received. In my presence the Munshi of the Khan named Premsiugh came and told the Khan that the quarters had been vacated. The Khan ordered another Munshi Sultanali to repair and whitewash the quarters at once. He reported in my presence that the quarters had been repaired and whitewashed. The quarters were not furnished at first, afterwards they were furnished. After they were repaired the Khan ordered them to be furnished. I did not see any girls at that place. I received

certain information. Mr. King told me that 2 girls had come from Bombay and that they were stopping with him. I don't remember going to the house with anyone. I do remember something about fruit being taken. I was at the Khan's house. He ordered a basket of fruit, a bottle of whisky and a bottle of brandy. The articles were placed in a cart. The Khan sat in the cart and I accompanied him. The cart was driven through the street and stopped underneath the house of King. The Khan went upstairs with that basket and I went to my own house. Mr. King after that had a conversation with me. He said the Khan had made a very foolish mistake and that he had annoyed the girls when he went upstairs. He said the girls were so much annoyed that they did not wish to stop, that they were going to report the matter to the Assistant Commissioner of Mardan, but that he had stopped them. He said that the Khan had told him to accompany them to Rawal Pindi and send them off to Bombay from Rawal Pindi. I know there were Police enquiries at the time. Mr. King told me so. He said an Inspector of Police had come to enquire about the girls. He said the Police Inspector's name was Sheikh Allumkhan. He said he had explained to the police that the girls were his sisters or relations and had come to stop with him for a few days. He said he had said that simply to save the Khan. King went to Pindi with the girls. When he came back he told me that the girls had gone to Bombay. I don't know whether he said anything else. I remained in the service of the Khan up to December 16th. On December 16th I left.

Do you know anything about the selection of curtains ?

Yes. I was at Murree and curtains were selected there. Certain specimens of cloth were brought and shown to the Khan, 2 were selected by him, 2 patterns.

He ordered that curtains should be prepared of the patterns selected. Shown patterns. These are the patterns (Put in Ex. R.) The curtains were conditionally taken from a shopkeeper. If the hire of the curtains exceeded the actual cost they would be kept as having been purchased otherwise they would be returned. They were afterwards purchased. They were packed and sent to Hoti Mardan. They were used in the bungalow where the Khan was stopping in Murree as curtains. I cannot say what became of the curtains. I once saw the curtains at Hoti. They were sent with other furniture to the house which the Khan got vacated, to which I have referred.

To Court.—The Khan has one wife. I can't say what her age is. She is purdah. She must be above 45 as she has a son 35 years of age. He is a Lieutenant in the Imperial Cadet Corps. So far as I remember the Khan has one grand-daughter, the daughter of this son. She is about 6 or 7 years old. The Khan has no other children so far as I know. I attended on them. The Khan in his own house is called Hujra. He slept in the same house and the Rani lived there. The Khan sent me a letter. The letter was addressed to his own man Mirza Abdulla Shah.

Cross-examination declined by Mr. Vicaji and by Mr. Pandit.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar.—I swear I was not dismissed for drunkenness. I do drink occasionally. I have not had any thing to drink to-day.

To Court.—Had the Khan had sons at Hoti I would have seen them.

Mr. Velinkar.—It is admitted that the Khan has no sons besides Mahomed Akbarkhan, the Lieutenant in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

(Sd.) CHIRAGH-UD-DIN.

Taken on solemn affirmation this 30th day of January 1912,

Before me,

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

No.

Case No. 1865-P., of the Criminal Register for 1911.*Statement of the accused.*

I state as follows:—My name is C. W. King. My father's name is S. J. King. My age is about 29 years. I am by caste Eurasian. My occupation is Mechanic. I am an inhabitant of Madras.

I deny the charge and I wish to make a statement in the High Court.

(The accused is informed that his statement, if any, will under Section 287 be read in the High Court.)

I wish to make a statement in the High Court.

(Sd.) C. W. KING.

I certify that this examination was taken in my presence and hearing and that it contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

BOMBAY, }
30th January 1912.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

No.

Case No. 1865-P., of the Criminal Register for 1911.*Statement of the accused.*

I state as follows:—My name is Anne King, my father's name is Manuel D. Souza. My age is about 30 years. I am by caste East Indian. My occupation is nil. I am an inhabitant of Bombay.

I deny this charge and I wish to make my statement in the High Court.

(Sd.) MRS. KING.

I certify that this examination was taken in my presence and hearing and that it contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

BOMBAY, }
30th January 1912.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

No.

Case No. 1865-P., of the Criminal Register for 1911.*Statement of the accused.*

I state as follows:—My name is Khwaja Mahomedkhan, Khan Bahadoor. My father's name is Sir Bilandkhan. My age is about 70 years. I am by caste Mahomedan. My occupation is Jagirdar. I am an inhabitant of Hoti Mardan.

I have said to my Vakil what is to be said and he will put in a written statement.

(Sd.)

I certify that the examination was taken in my presence and hearing and that it contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

BOMBAY;
The 30th January 1912.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

IN THE ESPLANADE POLICE COURT.

Case No. 1865-P., of 1911.

King Emperor Complainant.
verses.

1. C. W. King, 2. Annie King and 3. K. B. Khwaja... Accused.
Mahomed Khan.

The written statement of the third accused.

I succeeded my father as Khan and Rais in 1872. Since that time I have been doing good service to the Government in assisting to repress crime and maintain peace on the border, for which I have been thanked by successive Viceroys and other high officials and hold a number of testimonials, a copy of one of which I annex hereto. I rendered valuable services to Government in the wars of Malakand and Chitral on the borders. I assisted the Crown with numerous horsemen and footmen in the wars. The result is that I have been honored with the title of Khan Bahadur and appointed an Honorary Magistrate. I was invited as a guest of the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province to the Delhi Durbar and my son Mahomed Akbar was taken into the Imperial Cadet Corps, and has been given a Commission as Lieutenant in the Indian Army, equal in rank to a European Lieutenant. My son was also appointed in His Imperial Majesty's escort during the Coronation Durbar. Not only this but I have enjoyed the friendship of many European Officials and, in consequence I and my household, have been in the habit of receiving visits from many English ladies the relatives of such officials. I have given my son an English education and he has adopted an English mode of life. I am an old man of 70 years of age. I have no teeth. Besides I have been suffering severely from gout and affections of the joints for the last ten years and have been quite unable to carry out any sort of bad intentions or the motives alleged. I have got a Rani, a son Mahomed Akbar, three daughters, as well as the wife and daughter of my son Mahomed Akbar in my house.

Mahomed Akbar, my son, pressed me to make some arrangement to educate his sisters and daughter in English, needle work, etc., to enable them to associate more freely with their English visitors. I had engaged Mr. King in my service as my chauffeur on the recommendation of the Bombay Motor Car Co. I mentioned this to Mr. King as he was the only European in my employ and asked him if he could get two European ladies, who were well qualified governesses, for me. Mr. King replied that he would try to get them from Bombay and would send his wife Mrs. King to secure them from that place. I never authorized either Mr. or Mrs. King to make any false statement or was aware they did so. A few days after Mr. King brought me a photograph of a lady whom he told me was married and wished to come with her ayah and children. I agreed, but Mrs. King did not send her. At various times he also brought me some 11 or 12 other photos of applicants for the post of which I approved the photographs of two ladies, whom I ordered Mr. King to send for from Bombay not with any bad intention in my mind but simply to make them governesses in my house.

When Mr. King informed me that two ladies were arriving at Mardan Station, I thought it right to receive them (being ladies and coming for my sake

from so distant a place as Bombay) at the Railway Station, Mardan, merely as a mark of my respect towards them as strangers to my country. When I saw the ladies at Mardan I was surprised to see they were different from the photos I had approved, being much younger in appearance and was therefore rather angry with Mr. King, but as they had arrived from so long a distance, I ordered Mr. King to put them up in his house. Two or three days after that I sent some fruit to Mr. King for the two ladies, it having been my custom to send such presents of fruit to all the European ladies and gentlemen of my acquaintance, which is testified by a number of letters I have received acknowledging such gifts, a few of which from respectable European ladies I now produce. Two or three days later I went myself to Mr. King's house to have a personal interview with the ladies and interviewed them in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. King and their children. I asked them if they had any University degrees or had passed any other examination and what was their experience and ability or had any certificates or testimonials to show that they were qualified for the situation as governesses. I also questioned them as to their knowledge of needle-work and embroidery. They replied they had no certificates or qualifications. On receiving such replies from them I took Mr. King aside and ordered him to send them back to Bombay as soon as possible as they were not likely to be efficient governesses. Mr. King said I must not send them back at once as they had come so far but I should keep them a little and pay them their month's salary and their railway fare from Bombay and back to Bombay. I deny that I either did anything improper or suggested that I should be allowed to call to do what I liked with them. A few days later Mr. King told me the ladies wished to accompany his wife to Rawal Pindi and I consented, having no occasion for their presence in Hoti. The day they were going I was informed the ladies wished to see me again to say goodbye and thank me for my kindness. I did not want to visit them again at the house of Mr. King so I arranged they should meet me with the Kings at my public garden where I intended to go that evening. They came later than I expected and I had some conversation with them in the garden about their having been brought up from Bombay against my instructions and the reasons I had not kept them in my service, but I deny I either took them into what they call the Museum alone, or was guilty of any familiarities with either of them.

I am not such a person as the complainants allege me to be. Since the year 1872 when I succeeded my father, I have never been charged with any mischief or bad intention. It is quite ridiculous that such charge should now be brought against me when so old and feeble. I say I am quite innocent.

Dated this 30th day of January 1912.

(Sd.)

North-West Frontier Province.

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council this certificate is presented in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, to Khwajah Muhammed Khan, Khan Bahadur of Hoti in recognition of good work in the Criminal administration of the District and for interest shown in the cause of education and for the valuable assistance rendered to executive officers in matters concerning the general administration.

(Sd.) H. A. DEANE,

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General,

North-West Frontier Province.